The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,089 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1887.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE S. S. "VICTORIA," 6,500 tons, Captain G. F CATES, taking the homeward Bombay mail of the 11th November, will proceed to London calling at Naples.

For further particulars apply to

The SUPERINTENDENT,
P. & O. Company,

Bombay, August 24, 1887.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	TUESDAY.
*L MASSILIA.....	4908	1000	S. D. Shallard.....	6th Sept.
M ASSAM.....	3038	500	W. A. Wheler	13th ,,
				FRIDAY.
*L VALETTA	4911	1000	I. Orman	23rd Sept.
—NIZAM	2726	500	R. Haselwood.....	30th ,,
*L BALLARAT..	4752	900	P. S. Tomlin	7th Oct.
MAUSTRALIA..	3664	600	W. J. Nantes	14th ,,
*L SHANNON ...	4189	800	J. S. Murray	21st ,,
—CATHAY	2983	500	M. de Horne	28th ,,
*L ROME	5013	1000	W. Barratt	4th Nov.

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back via Taranto, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
HYDASPES ..	2384	500	E. Crow	2nd Sept.
VERONA.....	3116	600	F. Speck	16th ,,
ANCONA.....	3123	600	J. P. Hassall	30th ,,
MALWA.....	2939	2500	G. W. Atkinson	11th Oct.
RAVENNA ..	3372	700	A. B. Daniell.....	28th ,,
MIRZAPORE..	3887	600	R. Harvey.....	11th Nov.

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S.N. Company.

Bombay, Aug. 24, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles transship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO...	5,000	800	.....10th Sept.	1st Nov.
SINGAPORE ..	5,000	800	.....1st Oct.	20th ,,
MANILLA.....	5,000	800	.....20th ,,	10th Dec.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	.....10th Nov.	1st Jan. '88.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA.....	4,000.....	17th September.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 29, 1887.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY,

LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Commander.	To sail.
s.s. VICTORIA	3357	480	Capt W. Russel.	1st Sept.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles.)

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, WITH LIBERTY TO TOUCH AT MARSEILLES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Commander.	To sail.
s.s. BRITANNIA ...	3769	480	Capt. F. Blight.	20th&5pt.
s.s. PERSIA	3317	480	Capt. H. Hutchison	5th Oct.
s.s. ROUMANIA ..	3387	480	Capt. J. Harris..	20th ,,
s.s. ASIA.....	3550	480	Capt. J. Craig .	5th Nov.
s.s. BELGRAVIA ..	5000	500	Capt. Boothby ..	17th ,,

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, August 18, 1887. Agents.

NOTICE.

THE S.S. EDEN HALL will SAIL for LIVERPOOL, calling at MARSEILLES, on or about the 5th September.

She has good accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, August 25.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

(In preparation)

AND WILL BE SHORTLY PUBLISHED,

LIFE AND CAREER
OF
DEWAN LACHMAN DAS,
PRIME-MINISTER TO H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF KASHMIR AND JAMMU.
WITH
An elaborate notice of the late DEWAN JOWLA SAHAY.
BY
J. N. GHOSE.

The Preface is proposed to be written by an Oriental *Savant.*

To be had of Messrs. NEWMAN & Co., CALCUTTA.
London Agents:—TRUBNER & Co., Ludgate Hill.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart-row.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY 2nd September 1887, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on MONDAY, 5th September, (on arrival of Outward English Mails) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "ASIA," 1,766 tons, on THURSDAY, 1st September, at Noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on TUESDAY, the 6th September, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "HUZARA," 1,978 tons, on SATURDAY, 3rd September, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, Aug. 31, 1887. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH
FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.
Per doz. Rs. 25 Cash.
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.

TREACHER & Co., Ld., are the SOLE EXCLUSIVE AGENTS in the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY for

MESSRS. F. GIESLER & CO.

and are in a position, by special arrangement, to supply their CHAMPAGNE, expressly prepared for India, on the following advantageous terms :—

	Cash per Dozen.
GIESLER'S "INDIA BRAND" their Finest Brand ..... Qts	Rs. 54 0
GIESLER'S "INDIA BRAND" their Finest Brand ..... Pts.	,, 29 8

MESSRS. GIESLER'S reputation as one of the Leading Champagne Houses is thoroughly established in every market of the world, and is due to the great care and attention bestowed on the selection and preparation of their Wines. Their "India Brand" Champagne, wherever introduced, has been invariably admired, and is undoubtedly the best Wine of its class imported into India.

TREACHER & Co. have therefore the fullest confidence in bringing this Brand more prominently to the notice of Wine consumers in India.

Special Terms for quantities to Messes, Clubs, Traders, and Co-operative Societies.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments. The Fisheries, Healtheries, Inventories, Collnderies, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND,
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand. Can be seen at,

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!

MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition

ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.

F. FISCHER & Co.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(GRAMME, BRUSH, EDISON DYNAMOS, AND OTHER DYNAMOS FOR ARC AND INCANDESCENT LAMPS)

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe. OUR PRICES OF ALL MATERIEL DEFY COMPETITION.

F. FISCHER AND CO.,
Agents for India.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.
The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!!
INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)

FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations. As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

STOCKS ON HAND.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

GAS MACHINES.
For 150 to 250 lights.
Unprecedentedly Cheap. An opportunity for Rajahs, Municipalities, &c.
F. FISCHER & Co.

CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT PORCELAINES DE SARREGUEMINES.

WE invite inspection of the Depôt of these Companies. Manufactures Crystal Chandeliers, Glass and China Ornamental and Tableware, Real and Zinc Artistic Bronzes, Mirrors, &c. A Magnificent display. Dealers supplied at Fabrik Prices free of Commission.

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Agents for India.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.
Special price to introduce it largely.
QUARTS, case of 4 dozens..... Rs. 4 8 per doz.
PINTS do, 8 do, ... ,, 2-12 ,,
F. FISCHER & CO.

PRINTING INK.

THE Best and Cheapest in the Market, suitable for fine and rough work. Barrels of 50 lbs. Rs. 15.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

FAIRBANK'S
STANDARD SCALES
IN STOCK.
Portable Platform Scales of all descriptions and sizes.
Cotton Weigher's Beam
Grocers' and Counter Scales
Union or Family Scales and Letter Balances, &c.
Sole Agents for Western India :
PUNNETT & Co., Bombay.
Sub-Agents : M. M. MODY & Co., Ld., Apollo Street, Fort.

BEERS AND STOUT.

	Bottles. Rs. a.	Half Bottles. Rs. a.
BASS BEER, by Foster and Son	6 6	4 6 per doz. Cash.
Do. L. G. A. do.	6 4	4 4 ,, ,,
Do. by Stone and Son	6 4	4 4 ,, ,,
CANTERBURY ALE, Johnson's	6 0	4 0 ,, ,,
ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER BEER, Ind. Coope's	5 4	4 4 ,, ,,
PILSENER BEER, Bright and Sparkling	5 12	3 14 ,, ,,
GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT, by Foster and Son ...	6 6	4 6 ,, ,,
Do. do. do. by Burke & Co	6 4	4 4 ,, ,,
DEVONSHIRE CIDER, by Foster and Son	7 8	5 0 ,, ,,
BASS'S BEER in Kilderkins.....	33 0 each	

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY,
PHŒNIX BRAND.

THIS WHISKY has been imported for many years past by a few Gentlemen of Bombay for their own consumption amongst whom it has attained a very considerable reputation.

The Whisky is the production of one of the oldest and largest distilleries in the Highlands, which confines itself entirely to the distillation of this specially fine Spirit.

It is not a blend, and, therefore, there is no possibility of its varying in character.

It has an agreeable odour, and a fine, full, mellow flavour, which will be much appreciated by connoisseurs.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED; have been induced to import this genuine Old Highland Whisky with a view to its introduction into the Indian Market, feeling sure that it has only to be known to be appreciated.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

Cash Price, Rs. 24 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TO ABSTAINERS,
BLUE RIBBONISTS, TEATOTALLERS.
DRINK, NON-INTOXICANT.
INDIA PALE ALE,
BREWED BY
COOPER, MADON & COMPANY, LD.

THE pleasant, grateful, and agreeable taste of a bottle of good Ale without its objectionable ALCOHOL, at one-fourth its cost.

It possesses splendid Tonic properties and is ten times more agreeable and refreshing than the so-called Tonic Water! Read what some Constituents say about it—"It is a decided desideratum!" "I like it very much!" "I prefer it to any other drink!" "It is sure to become popular!"

Re. 1-4 per dozen.

Bottles allowed for, when returned, 4 annas per dozen.

PIANOFORTES.

SCHIEDMAYER'S, Stuttgart.

ROENISCH, Dresden.

COLLARD AND COLLARD,

PLEYEL AND WOLFF, Paris.

KAPS, Dresden.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE BY POST.

SOUNDY & Co., LD.,
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS, BOMBAY.

VISITORS TO BOMBAY.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.
Can supply any requisite,
and will be glad to give
any information wanted.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
T. R. HS. THE DUKE & DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT
AND
H. H. THE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD.

P. VUCCINO & CO.,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE
OPEN DAILY FROM 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Portraits of all sizes and descriptions executed in Oils and Water Colours by Competent Artists.

18 Meadows Street, BOMBAY. Regent House, SIMLA.

COUPER AND TOSH,
ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS.

MANUFACTURERS of Builders' and Contractors' Iron Work, Ornamental Castings from the finest designs.

CASTINGS CLEAN AND SHARP.

Designs and Estimates furnished on receipt of full particulars.

IRON WORK. RAILINGS.
GIRDERS. COLUMNS.
ROAD ROLLERS, SPUR AND BEVIL GEAR
LAMP POSTS, ROPE PULLEY GEAR,
And General Castings of all kinds.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR

Marshall and Thundor's Automatic Metallic Spring Packing for Piston Rods, Valve Spindles, &c.
PERFECT ELASTICITY, PERFECT SAFETY.
GREAT DURABILITY, GREAT ECONOMY.

MARCKS'
"CAMP" OR "SHIKAREE" TIME-PIECE.
NEATLY FINISHED, ACCURATE, DURABLE
and best value for the money.

Rs. 30 AND Rs. 35.

TO meet the requirements of several applicants for a CHEAP, WELL-FINISHED TIME-PIECE for Camp use, we have now manufactured a SOUND RELIABLE TIME-KEEPER in two sizes, and confidently recommend it to the public.

Brightly polished Nickel Case, with ring to hang against the tent pole or wall, all enclosed in a strong Case, with Strap.....3½ in. Rs. 30
Ditto ditto .....5 in. ,, 35

BOLD DIAL AND HANDS—GOES 8 DAYS IN ANY POSITION.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road, Opposite the Clock Tower.
POONA, No. 1, East Street, Opposite Napier Hotel.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
INVALID'S PORT WINE.
RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.
Price Rs. 28-8 Net per dozen Quarts.
See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsule, and Label.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
ARRIVAL OF FIRST SHIPMENT.
OF NEW GOODS.
SPECIALLY SELECTED BY OUR MR. HOAR IN PARIS AND LONDON.

HOAR & CO., { GENERAL OUTFITTERS, } BOMBAY.

FRED. AHRLE & CO.,
Rampart Row, PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS. Above Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.,

BY APPOINTMENT AND UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE LEOPOLD OF PRUSSIA.

STUDIO decidedly the coolest one in the Presidency. Open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. for Portraiture.

DUNNETT & Co.,
CIVIL & MILITARY BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURERS & LEATHER MERCHANTS.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
"MOOR" SHOOTING BOOTS.
UNDOUBTEDLY THE BEST BOOT MADE
FOR SHOOTING PURPOSES.

They are immensely strong, made as light as possible, compatible with their great durability, and are most comfortable to wear.

THE FINEST BOOT EXTANT FOR SHIKARING.

Price, Rs. 23-8 per pair.
All kinds of Boots and Shoes,
(Civil and Military)
Made in the best style and of
FIRST CLASS MATERIALS ONLY.
Please apply for our new illustrated Price-list.

DUNNETT & Co.,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

WE beg to inform our Constituents that we have NOW OPENED out our NEW SPECIALLY selected STOCK in our

BOMBAY AND POONA ESTABLISHMENTS.

As our DRESS DEPARTMENT in BOTH BRANCHES is under the direct management of Dress-makers of First Class West-end experience, we can assure Ladies of a Perfect Fit best style, and very latest Fashions, with moderate charges. We respectfully invite inspection of our Novelties in

SILKS AND SATINS,
GRENADINES,
ZEPHYRS, PLAIN AND STRIPED,
NUNS' VEILINGS,
MUSLINS, FLOWERED AND SPOTS,
STRIPED SATINS,
MOUSLIN DE LAINE.

THE NEW EMBROIDERED ROBE "OUR SPECIALITE."

A large selection of
LACES, FLOWERS, FLOUNCINGS, &c., &c.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,
LADIES' OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUST OPENED
THE BURLINGTON RESTAURANT,
No. 10, Medows Street,
Under the Management of
AN ENGLISH LADY.

BREAKFASTS, Tiffins, Dinners and Suppers always available. Wines, Spirits and Aerated Waters of the Best Quality.
A new Billiard Table from Messrs. JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

MASONIC.—The BANQUET in honour of Most Wor. Bro. Sir HENRY MORLAND will take place on SATURDAY, the 3rd instant.
For Tickets apply to GRAND SECRETARY, Freemasons' Hall.

CONTRACTS.

TENDERS invited for the making up of KHAKEE CLOTHING for the 28 Regt. Bo. I. Contract forms may be had on application to this Office. Contracts must be submitted by September 24th, after which none will be received.
Contractors will be required to lodge with their Contracts the sum of Rs. 250 Security Deposit.
DAVID B. THOMSON, Lieut.,
Quartermaster, 28 Regt. Bo. I.
Baroda, 30th August 1887.

STERLING SILVER ALBERT CHAINS.
Each and all Links Stamped.
PRICE—Rs. 10.
EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.—A GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Elphinstone Circle, TO-DAY, THURSDAY, the 1st instant, at 2 p.m., to transact the following business :—
1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report for the Half-year and the Audited Balance Sheet for the Year ended 30th June 1887.
2. To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.
C. H. B. FORBES & CO.
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 29th August 1887.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

THE following gentlemen have been duly nominated and seconded as CANDIDATES for ELECTION by RATEPAYERS, as Members of the Municipal Corporation, at the Election to be held on TUESDAY, the 6th September, 1887 :—

Names of Candidates.	Nominated by	Seconded by
Dr. P. Peterson, M.A.	Mr. Bomanjee Pestonjee Master	Mr. E. R. Freeborn.
Mr. Grattan Geary	Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, R. E.	Mr. Dosabhai Framjee, C.S.I.
	Sir Frank H. Souter, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.	Sir Mangaldas Nathoobhai, Kt., C.S.I.

F. L. CHARLES,
Acting Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office.
Bombay, 31st Aug., 1887.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected, Marine, Fire, and Life.
SUPPLIES of every description procured.
Terms and particulars upon application.
London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody. Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales	¼ per cent.
Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody	¼ „

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities, and on approved personal Security and Life Assurance.

WEST OF INDIA PORTUGUESE RAILWAY.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

OWING to the completion of the heavy works of the above Railway a large assortment of Plant is now for sale at Mormugao Harbour. This includes—
Tramway and Iron Skips, Rails 12 lbs. per yard, 16 inch gauge.
do. Rails 14 lbs. per yard, 20 inch gauge.
do. Rails 22 lbs. per yard, metre gauge.
One set Tunnel Machinery with Drills and Spare Parts.
Contractors' Pumps
Derrick Cranes.
Brick Machinery
10-Ton Hand Crane
Crab Winches, &c.
Besides Dynamite, Steel Drill, &c.
To be seen at Mormugao Harbour.
Apply in writing for information to
The AGENT,
W. I. P. Railway,
Mormugao, Goa.

NOTICE is hereby given that THUCKER HURDAS PREMJEE, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property. Any and all person and persons having any Claim in and to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise, is and are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office, No. 27, Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the Purchase will be completed without any regard to any such Claim and the same will be considered as waived.
All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in and on the East side of Duncan Road in the New Town, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,3328·9 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2908 new No. 9833, old Survey No. 2751, and new Survey No. 4156, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by a public passage, on or towards the west by the said Duncan Road, on or towards the north by the house of Tejpal Gopejee, and on or towards the south by the house of Parsi Merwanjee, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Street Nos. 441—451 and Ward No. 476, and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Goculdas Neoseey and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Thucker Hurdas Premjee.—Dated at Bombay this 31st day of August 1887.
PESTONJEE AND RUSTIM,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates, by
BENN ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP.....£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over.....£1,580,000

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The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.
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Office of the Ex. Eng., P. & K., Poona, 27 August 1887.

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☞ The GUIDE for September has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Lecture, by Mr. J. J. Mody, Framji Cowasji Institute, 5-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 30th:—Messina (s), from Sydney. Yesterday:—Miranda (s), and Victory (s), from Middlesbro'; Ben Venue (ship), Penarth; and Empire (s), Batoum.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Victoria (s), for Marseilles, &c.; and Colaba (s), Rangoon.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.—Ebrahim Futay Hajee and fifteen other Mahomedans and Hindoos were yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of being drink and disorderly on the public roads, and were fined Rs. 1 each.

FIRE.—A *jowlee* hut, occupied by one Nuthoo Dya, a labourer, situated at Elphinstone Road, Parell, took fire on Tuesday, and was burnt within a short time. The origin of the fire is attributed to the accidental upsetting of a kerosine oil lamp.

GAMBLERS.—Mahomed Abdool Raymon and two other Mahomedans were yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of being found gaming in a public thoroughfare at Byculla. They admitted the truth of the] complaint, and were fined Rs. 2 each.

THEFT AT MALABAR BILL.—Mr. R. H. Baker, Dongersey Road, Malabar Hill, reported to the police on Tuesday that some one had taken a small writing desk from his room into his verandah during the night previous, where it was broken open, and a currency note for Rs. 10 stolen from it, and another note for Rs. 10 out of a pocket book. Some gold and silver buttons that were in the desk were left untouched.

DROWNED.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at Ghorupdeo Road, touching the death of a Hindoo child, aged two years, named Luximon Narayen, the son of Narayen Mulharee, a labourer. At about 5 p.m. on Tuesday, the child was left to play about in front of his parents' house, and shortly afterwards he was missed. On search being made his body was found floating in a tank about twenty paces from the chawl where the parents lived. There was a depth of six feet of water in the tank, which has a wall on three sides, but is open on the fourth side, with steps leading down to it. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the Baboola Tank Road, touching the death of Cassum Mahomed Sab, aged 22 years, a ship labourer, who lived Nagpada. At about 5-30 p.m. on Tuesday, he was seen under the influence of liquor and staggering along the Baboola Tank Road; he then all of a sudden mounted the wall of the Baboola Tank, and jumped in. A crowd collected, and three men from the crowd jumped into the tank, one of them bringing up the body in about half an hour. Life was then extinct. The verdict was that the death was caused by his having been drowned in the Baboola Tank by jumping into it while under the influence of liquor.

TOO-WELL CARED FOR.—Captain Good all, of the s.s. Chiltern, yesterday charged nineteen of his crew with having wilfully disobeyed lawful commands on Tuesday and Wednesday. The men, were all Mussulmans, it appeared, wanted a holiday on Tuesday, as it was a great day with them, and because they could not be spared, as there was very much to do on board, they were refused, and they struck work, declining altogether to turn to again. Yesterday morning they once more refused for no reason whatever. In explanation of their conduct, the accused, through a spokesman, stated that they did not get a holiday, and the money the captain had promised to give them. They had no tobacco, soap, no leave, and that was the reason they would not work, but they promised to turn to if the captain guaranteed that he would give them all this and half-a-day's leave to stay ashore. Captain Goodall explained to the Court that if the men were allowed to make their own terms there would be an end to all discipline. They had been too well cared for, and were now asking more because he was lenient to them. His Worship remarked he would not be a party to any conditions, leaving the matter entirely in the hands of the captain, who, he had no doubt, would do what was right. If they refused to return to duty he would have to send them to jail for a fortnight. The men preferred to go to jail if no conditions were agreed to; and the Magistrate passed an order accordingly, but after some hours' consideration, the accused decided to return to duty and were then sent on board.

SOLDIERS' INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—The annual Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition of 1887 will be opened by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught on Monday, the 5th proximo.

ANANDOBHAO THEATRE.—A petition was presented on Tuesday, to Mr. Keyser, the Collector at Poona, by about twenty persons living in the immediate neighbourhood of the Anandobhao Theatre, praying that under sections 268 and 284 of the Indian Penal Code, the above theatre be closed, on the ground that obscene songs and language was always allowed to be used freely to the great annoyance of the neighbours; that kerosine oil lamps are used there with impunity, thus becoming a source of danger to their lives; that the theatre has practically only one entrance, the other being hardly ever used, and that the theatre has become a place in which all sorts of excesses and orgies are indulged in.—*Deccan Herald.*

POLICE INCREASE AGITATION.—We understand that the local Sarvajanik Sabha will convene a public meeting of the inhabitants of Poona for the purpose of adopting a memorial to Government requesting an increase to the strength of the City Police, who are alleged to be quite insufficient to put down crime in the city. The meeting will be held next Sunday at the Joshi Hall.—*Ibid.*

DECCAN COLLEGE THEATRICALS.—The students of the Deccan College were entertained at a dramatic performance by the Paranspe Sangita Company, and Mr. S. R. Bhandarkar, M. A., and D. H. Dastur, M.A., of the College staff, attended the performance. The piece selected was Narayanrao Peshwa's tragic end.—*Ibid.*

ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE.—A Carnatic Brahmin, who recently arrived at Poona from Belgaum, went to inquire after a dhobie in Mungulwar-peit on the afternoon of Monday last, when he met a man, named Shewa Mang, who took him to his house, used violence, and forcibly removed an earring, set with pearls, of the value of Rs. 100. The Brahmin reported the matter at the police station, which is situated about 150 yards distant from the pace where the robbery occurred, but the police do not appear to have taken such immediate steps as might have led to the arrest of the offender.—*Poona Observer.*

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, when the following among other matters were disposed of:—

RE CULLIAN MAGHJEE.—Mr. Mankar, on behalf of the insolvent, asked for an interim order. The insolvent was now in jail, having been arrested at the instance of an opposing creditor. Some time ago he had filed a joint petition with Khimjee Narkonjee, which was dismissed as being contrary to the Act. The learned counsel submitted that the grounds of opposition put forward could be inquired into at the hearing. Mr. Lang opposed the application, which was refused in June last, remarking that no new facts were brought forward to support it. The Judge said the liabilities amounted to Rs. 11,586, and the bad assets to Rs. 856, while there were no good assets at all. No new facts were brought forward, and the application was refused.

RE JAMES FRANCIS SWETE.—Mr. Dhairyavan asked for an interim order, which Mr. Mankar opposed on behalf of a creditor. After some discussion, the application was granted.

RE ISMAILJEE JIVA MOTABHOY.—Mr. Manker applied for an extension of the interim order granted to the insolvent. His Lordship remarked that the order had expired some time ago, and the application was therefore refused.

RE MEGHJEE KARYA.—Mr. Dhairyavan asked for an extension of the time to file the schedule, the petition having been filed on the 19th ult. His Lordship remarked that the insolvent had filed no affidavit in support of his application, which was refused. Insolvent was allowed liberty to renew it on filing a proper affidavit.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

BENGAL.

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—During the week ended the 10th of August there were 184 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 22·1 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 162 deaths, and the death-rate was 19·6 per thousand. There were 0 deaths from small-pox, 11 from cholera, 57 from fevers, 28 from tetanus, and 2 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified:—0 Non-Asiatics, 5 Mixed Races, 184 Hindus, 52 Muhamedans, and 2 other races. The Health Officer adds the following remarks:—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending the 20th of August was 184, against 163 and 180 and the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 7. There were 11 deaths from cholera, against 12 and 10 in the two preceding weeks, the number is equal to the average of the past quinquennium. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 57 and 26 respectively, against 56 and 17 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 22·1 per mille per annum, against 23·8, the mean of the last five years.

VILLAGERS' GRIEVANCES.—A correspondent writes to a contemporary from Banibaha, a large village in the district of Furridpur:—The present few inhabitants labour under many grievances. There is only one road; so during the rainy season the sufferings of the people are very great. Thefts and dakaities occur every now and then without the miscreants being discovered and punished. The *panchaits* often squeeze out the lifeblood of the poor villagers in collecting the chowkidari taxes; but no one has ever had any help from the chowkidars. They are so mindful of their duties that their voices are never heard during the night time! In cases of theft the chowkidars are often sought, but they are nowhere to be found. Are these things to go on under the British Government?

ACCIDENT TO A MAGISTRATE.—An awkward accident occurred at Serampore on Thursday afternoon. Mr. Ritchie, the Magistrate, whilst driving in his phaeton, was thrown from the *gharry*, on account of the horse becoming restive. Mr. Ritchie received severe injuries to his legs, but we are glad to hear that he is doing well.—*Indian Daily News.*

SUIT FOR DAMAGES.—Mr. Charles Allan Dickson, late Travelling Inspector of Accounts, Officiating Sub-Assistant Auditor, Goods Division, E. I. Railway, Jamalpore, has instituted a suit in the High Court, Calcutta, against the East India Railway Company for wrongful dismissal; damages claimed, Rs. 75,000.—*Ibid.*

MADRAS.

THE POPE'S JUBILEE.—Yesterday morning, at the Catholic Cathedral, Madras, the Very Rev. T. Mayer, at the conclusion of the 8-30 mass, said that the amount collected up to date is Rs. 500, which amount has been set apart for the address and the casket. Another Rs. 500 is required to buy rare articles of Southern India for exhibition on the Jubilee day at the Pope's vatican. He exhorted the Catholics of Madras to subscribe and make up the amount required to enable the Committee to carry out their resolutions. Mr. O. J. Reneaux has been deputed to collect all subscriptions towards the Pope's Jubilee. Owing to the organ being under repair, there was no vespers last evening at the Cathedral, but sermon and benediction only.—*Mail.*

AN EXPLOSION AT THE EGMORE STATION YARD.—A native on Saturday last booked some goods, under the head of sundries, at the Egmore Station of the South Indian Railway for transmission to a station near Trichinopoly. These were stowed away in a covered goods van with other goods, and at about 10 o'clock that night when shunting operations were in progress, an explosion occurred in the van containing the sundry articles shattering it to pieces, the report being heard even in Vepery. It was then discovered that the packages which had been booked as sundries really contained fireworks. Fortunately no one was injured. The Commissioner of Police is instituting an inquiry.—*Ibid.*

FASHIONABLE WEDDING IN MADRAS.—On Saturday August 27 *le tout* Madras was gathered together to witness the marriage of Miss Mai Kathleen Hunt, only daughter of Colonel W. Shapter Hunt, Madras Staff Corps, with Major Sidney Smith, Royal Engineers. The marriage ceremony was performed in St. George's Cathedral by the Venerable Archdeacon Browne, assisted by the Rev. A. J. Jones. Close upon two hundred friends and relations of the bridge and bridegroom assembled, first in the Cathedral, to witness the marriage ceremony, and afterwards at Colonel and Mrs. W. S. Hunt's house to offer their congratulations and good wishes to the happy couple. The bridge's dress was Irish poplin trimmed with "Duchesse" lace. The "body" was also very handsomely trimmed with this lace which was fastened at the neck with a spray of orange-blossom, and from a wreath of orange-blossom fell a long tulle veil. The bride carried a magnificent fan of white ostrich feathers, and she wore no ornaments except a very handsome diamond pendant—the gift of the bridegroom. The bridesmaid's dresses were cream lace trimmed with scarlet. They wore bewitching little cream coloured bonnets with scarlet trimmings, and they carried scarlet and cream-coloured fans with bouquets to match. The bridegroom had presented each of the bridesmaids with a very original and very pretty gold bangle (one set with diamonds and the other wit pearls) each having a gold bar on top, forming a jewelled pencil-case suspended by a chain. Mrs. W. Shapter-Hunt wore a dress of heliotrope poplin trimmed with violet velvet; and a violet velvet bonnet with violet and heliotrope feathers. We may mention, for the benefit of such of our fair readers as like to know of a really good dress-maker in London, that both the bride's dress and that worn by Mrs. W. Shapter-Hunt were made by Mrs. Hubbard, of 41 Emperor's Gate, South Kensington. After the marriage register had been duly signed the bride and bridgeroom drove off together to Colonel W. S. Hunt's house, where they were followed by all the wedding guests. Archdeacon Browne proposed the health and future happiness of the newly married couple in a very neat and "happy" speech. He alluded to two illustrious namesakes of Major Sidney-Smith's—the one of the pen and the other of the sword. He spoke of the bridegroom's good service in Egypt, and of his equally good service in his present more peaceful appointment in connection with the railways of this Presidency. To Major Sidney-Smiths's widespread popularity the Archdeacon bore cordial witness, and he said, very truly that although the bridge has only been in Madras a comparatively short time, she has been hear long enough to win golden opinions of affection and regard from everybody, including those severest of critics—the critics namely of her own sex and age. When the time approached for the departure of the bride and bridegroom trays of rice and flowers were brought in and everybody armed themselves with handfulls to pelt the happy couple who drove off amid cheers and carrying away the hearty good-wishes of everybody present to catch the train *en route* for the Coonoor, where they purpose to spend their honey-moon.—*Times.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.

OFFICIAL.—The following changes and appointments in the North-West Provinces and Oudh are announced:—Mr. F. W. Fox, Judge of Banda, is going on privilege leave for two months; Mr. J. A. Brown, Assistant-Commissioner, Jhansi, is granted leave for a month and seven days; Mr. D. F. Addis, Magistrate of Bulandshahar, is going on privilege for one month and 15 days; the Rev. J. J. B. Cockin, Chaplain of the Civil lines, Lucknow, is granted privilege leave for a month and 11 days; Mr. C. F. Kuyvett, district Superintendent of Police Bareilli, is granted an extension of leave of one month and 15 days; Mr. A. B. Patterson is appointed Magistrate of Saharunpur.

RIDING ACCIDENT AT KASUALI.—A correspondent writes:—"On Thursday evening an accident occurred here which was happily unattended with serious results. As an officer in the East Survey Regiment with his wife was riding on the cart-road near Durampore, the lady's pony became frightened at the heavy mud in the road, and in endeavouring to extricate itself took a leap over the khud. There were no copying stones for protection at the side, and the place was very awkward, as the road was supported by a wall 20 feet in depth from which a steep khud sloped away. The pony and rider landed 30 feet down and were immediately precipitated another 40 feet, making a fall of 70 feet. Both escaped in a miraculous manner with a few cuts and bruises. A coolie who was looking on rendered what assistant he could by running away. This is the second accident that has happened this year, another lady having a bad fall in the spring, her pony being killed."—*Pioneer.*

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SUICIDE OF A DISAPPOINTED LOVER.

STRANGE rumours connected with the suicide of a young woman named Elise Pfeiffer, better known in the *demi-monde* as Marie Pierson, have been current of late in the quarter of Paris called l'Europe, in which the young woman resided. Gossip has it that a young doctor, of whom Pierson was enamoured, had suggested the idea of suicide to her after throwing her into a mesmeric state. It was said he had done so with the object of cutting short this intimacy with her, as he was on the point of making a rich marriage. According to the police authorities, however, there is no cause for the supposition that any unusual influence is involved in the affair, the true version of which is said to be as follows:—Marie Pierson was furious when she learned that her lover was about to marry, and constantly quarrelled with him about it. One night she called to see him, and, despite his remonstrances, swore she would not go away till morning. At five o'clock the next morning the report of a pistol-shot woke the young doctor, who caught sight of Pierson in the act of firing at him again. He jumped out of bed, and, after a brief struggle, succeeded in pushing her out of the room. She returned home to the Rue de Moscou, wrote one letter to her sister, relating what had happened, and affirming her determination to commit suicide, and a second to the doctor telling him to call round to see her corpse. The letters having been written, she deliberately placed the pistol to her ear and shot herself through the head. Death was instantaneous.

PRINCE FERDINAND'S JOURNEY TO BULGARIA.

PRINCE FERDINAND left Austrian territory on Wednesday, Aug. 10, on his way to Bulgaria, and the Regents were then on their way to meet him at Widdin. At midnight he had reached Orsova, where he was met at the railway station by M. Natchevitch. During the conversation which ensued between them the rumours of the alleged plots among the Bulgarian refugees against the life of the Prince were touched upon but were not treated seriously. The Prince and some members of his suite repaired to a house which had been engaged for his accommodation, and there he remained until it was time to make a fresh start. At five o'clock on Thursday morning the Prince embarked on board a small vessel which was to take him to Roumanian territory, where the steamer hired for his further journey was waiting. The Prince, it is understood, contends that no Power has raised any objection to his person, but only to the legal status of the Sobranje, a matter which his Highness holds to be a Bulgarian domestic question. He therefore considers himself justified in giving an effective response to the appeal of Bulgaria.

The semi-official *Journal de St. Petersbourg* referring to the telegrams announcing the departure of Prince Ferdinand for Bulgaria, says:—

When the idea of this journey was first mooted we described it as an adventure, and we can now only apply this term to it once more. When the Prince received the Bulgarian deputation he himself defined so perfectly the preliminary conditions which must necessarily be fulfilled before effect could be given to his election by the Bulgarians that it would be idle to reiterate them here. One can only feel astonishment and, for the sake of the Prince, in the first instance regret that he has been so prompt to forget them. But this obliviousness of all conditions of legality as well as of all conventional procedure is certainly not likely, in our opinion, to induce Russia to modify her views respecting the non-validity of an election effected by an assembly whose legal status she has from the first disputed. As regards the other great Powers and the Sublime Porte, the illegality and the absence of consideration for them displayed in the resolution into which the Prince of Coburg has allowed himself to be drawn are too manifest for any of the Governments concerned to give their approval to the step he has taken. It appears to us, therefore, that the journey which the Prince has just undertaken constitutes a regrettable incident to be added to all those of which the young history of the Bulgarian Principality has already been so prolific, and that it presents no form of settlement on any ground or from any point of view. However, it behoves us to await the development which events may take in that already much-tried country.

The other newspapers concur in describing Prince Ferdinand's journey to Bulgaria as a mere adventure, which can only bring upon him unpleasantness and disappointment.

THE HORRORS OF MENDICANCY IN FRANCE.

THERE has been of late (the Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says) a steady import of *culs de jatte*, or mendicants who have lost the use of their lower limbs, into France from Spain. Prefects of the South-Western Department have accordingly been instructed to take efficient measure for the prevention of this peculiar traffic which has for a long time been carried on with impunity. The *culs de jatte* attract more attention from philanthropists and charitable people in Paris than the blind, the paralyic, or the maimed. They drag themselves along in a little cars, and some of them make as much as 10fr. a day by their energetic solicitations of the passers-by. There are even what are called *fabriques*, of manufactories of crippled mendicants, just as there are establishments for the training of acrobats and tight-rope dancers; and the miscreants who practise the calling of providing maimed beggars for the Paris market are making capital out of them are more numerous than would be supposed. These people pay 50fr. or 60fr. for an infirm child to its poor, avaricious, or unfeeling parents. They begin with it when it is about ten years old, and tie its legs underneath its body. The legs are then bandaged with leather thongs, which, after a while, and when there is not much danger of gangrene, are squeezed until the vitality of the nether limbs flows into the body, and the child is unable any longer to walk. When this consummation has been arrived at the *cul de jatte* is ready for work in Paris or some other large city. What the unfortunate creature suffers at the hands of the inhuman monsters who carry on this abominable traffic is worse than anything that could have befallen Smike or Oliver Twist in their darkest days. They are fed on weak soup, and are obliged to ply their trades in the depth of winter, being beaten by their hard taskmasters if they fail to return home with the regulation amount of eleemosynary donations. M. Levaillant's circular to the prefects has only come in time, and it is to be hoped that it will have the effect of stamping out the abominable trade altogether.

HOW THE FRENCH "PROTECT" THEIR TRADE.

THE French Council of State is now occupied with a revision of the General Customs Tariff, for special application to Tonquin and the neighbouring countries subject to French rule. Under a pressure from the manufacturers and chambers of commerce in France, to which the Home Government very readily yielded, it decreed some time back that, from the 1st June, the General Tariff of the metropolis should be applied to all foreign imports into French Indo-China, and that French merchandise should be admitted duty free. As, however, the General Tariff omitted certain articles in which there is no trade in France, but which are largely consumed in Tonquin and Cochin-china, while, on the other hand, heavy duties, which could not be borne by the poor populations of those countries, are levied on certain articles which France does not produce, such as tea, coffee, and tobacco, &c., and which French manufacturers have no interest in excluding, the same decree decided that the Council of State should draw up a special tariff of duties for imports other than those from the metropolis, and this is the work that body has just taken in hand. The Home Government, in adopting the system of protection, never looked beyond the interests of French manufacturers, or stopped to consider those of the colonies; but a protest on their behalf is now made by M. Chailley, who is a son of the late M. Paul Bert, and knows Tonquin well, from having accompanied M. Paul Bert, when the latter went out as Governor. He has received letters from merchants in Tonquin, describing the disastrous effects of the new *regime*. Between the 1st and 5th June four vessels arrived and left without landing their cargo, in consequence of the prohibitive duties. As the merchandise they had on board must have been of foreign origin, French manufacturers and the Home Government will no doubt be gratified at the news, as it shows that the decree has produced the desired effect. The French merchants are, however, dismayed at the effects produced on trade. The prices of all articles have risen, and the consumer has reduced his purchases. Manchester goods, which had hitherto paid a duty of 50 centimes, are now taxed 2f 50c. The duties on cotton yarns represent from 50 to 70 per cent. of the value, excepting the very lowest numbers. Smuggling, which is so easy in those waters, will increase immensely, and, as one of M. Chailley's correspondents writes, "the men who can bring cannon and gunpowder into the country under the very eyes of the French soldiers, will soon find means of landing cotton goods, and the trade will pass out of the hands of French merchants." Firms which existed on the importation of foreign merchandise see only ruin before them, and the result of the application of the General Tariff has been to impoverish the consumer, and disorganise or ruin legitimate trade.—*Economist.*

SIR HENRY DRUMMOND WOLFF'S MISSION TO THE PORTE.

FURTHER correspondence respecting Sir H. D. Wolff's mission to the Porte has been issued in the form of a Parliamentary paper. The correspondence covers the period from May 31st until August 1st. On June 2nd Sir H. Wolff telegraphed to Lord Salisbury that the Turkish Plenipotentiaries informed him that the French Ambassador had protested against the right of re-entry of British troops into Egypt, and the French Government would never accept the Convention without modification. The French Government did not object to re-entry itself, but to Britian and Turkey being placed on the same footing with regard to that right. According to their view, Britain should only act at the invitation of the Porte.

A week later, M. Montebello suggested that the clause might be modified by giving Britain the right of re-entry on the demand of Turkey. Ten days previously M. Nelidoff had remonstrated with the Porte, and reproached the Grand Vizier with sacrificing the rights of the Sultan to Britain.

On June 5 the Turkish Plenipotentiaries asked Sir H. Wolff whether Lord Salisbury would at the time of the ratification of the treaty agree to a declaration to the effect that if, after the evacuation of Egypt by the British troops, Britain should again deem it necessary to dispatch troops thither, such dispatch should constitute a simple assistance to the Ottoman Government, and the rights and authorities of the Sultan should be safeguarded and respected in Egypt?

To this Lord Salisbury agreed, with slight modifications in the wording of the proposed declaration. A few days later the Turkish Ambassador requested that the re-entry clause might be amended so as to restrict the action of England in Egypt until invoked by the Porte. Sir H. Wolff insisted that British troops must be free to act, though the wishes of the Turkish Government should be taken into consideration wherever possible.

On June 13th the Turkish Plenipotentiaries accepted for themselves the aforenamed declaration as amended by Lord Salisbury, and hoped to obtain the same night an Imperial Trade sanctioning it, and also ratification of the convention. This Trade was not promulgated, however, and next day both Sir H. Wolff and the Sultan were informed by the French Ambassador that France would never accept the Convention. The Sultan feared this refusal would lead to our permanent occupation under the declaration attached to the Convention.

Lord Salisbury then informed Sir H. Wolff that England would not leave Egypt without ample security that social order should not be endangered. Whether the Convention were ratified or not the British Government would adhere to this intention.

It appears that the Sultan was much influenced by the representations of the French and Russian Ambassadors, and on June 30th the Grand Nizier informed Sir H. Wolff that the Sultan was most anxious not to offend England, but that the ratification of the Convention might involve him in dangers against which Her Majesty's Government gave him no guarantee.

M. Nelidoff informed Sir H. Wolff about the same time that by giving us the right of re-entry the Sultan had sacrificed to us a portion of his sovereignty. On July 4 Sir H. Wolff telegraphed to Lord Salisbury that the French and Russian Ambassadors looked upon the Convention as a treaty of alliance—that, if ratified, their Governments would no longer consider Turkey as a neutral State. Similar representations continued to be made and efforts were continually made by the Porte to obtain delay in the date of ratification. This, however, the British Government refused beyond a certain fixed date, and Sir H. Wolff left on July 16th. Just before leaving he received a verbal message from the Sultan that His Majesty was determined to settle the Egyptain question with England alone, and would not admit the intervention of any other Power but could not give up any part of his Sovereign rights.

Sir D. Wolff places on record the great obligations conferred on him by the Austrian, German, and Italian Amassadors during the negotiations. On June 7th the French Ambassador at Constantinople, in a dispatch to the Sultan, states that in case the Convention should be ratified the French Government would devote their attention to the protection of their personal interests, which would be injured by the destruction of the balance of power in the Mediterranean and with this object they would take such measures as might be necessary; but if the Sultan did not ratify the Convention, the French Ambassador was authorised to give His Imperial Majesty a formed assurance that the French Government would protect and guarantee His Majesty against the consequences, whatever they might be that might result from the non-ratification.

After referring to the ancient friendship between Turkey and France, the dispatch concluded by saying:—"As the disinterested policy of France can alone protect the Ottoman Empire against the encroachments and ambitious aims of England, the maintenance of this friendship will be considered by your Imperial Majesty as much more advantageous." Sir R. Morier on June 29th gave a conversation of one of his colleagues with M. De Giers respecting the menacing language of the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople. On July 17 the Marquis of Salisbury telegraphed to Sir William White that our occupation of Egypt must now be prolonged until we had satisfied ourselves that the Egyptian Government were themselves strong enough to avert the dangers external and internal, from which we had sought for authority, be means of the Convention, to guard the country. The responsibility for the prolongation of our occupation must rest with the Turkish Government, as we had done all in our power to shorten it.

THE IMPERIAL MEETING AT GASTEIN.

THE meeting of the German and Austrian Emperors took place on Saturday afternoon August 5 with all the usual cordiality. There was an entire absence of military uniforms. For the first time the Emperor Francis Joseph appeared within his own dominions on a festive occasion in plain dress, in order to save the German Emperor the trouble and fatigue of also appearing in uniform. The *Standard's* correspondent says:—

Immediately after the arrival of the Austrian Emperor from Lend, at two o'clock, he drove to the Badeschloss, where he was received by the Emperor William in the hall leading to his apartments. The meeting between the two monarchs was most hearty, they embracing and kissing each other several times. As they mounted the staircase arm in arm the Emperor William said to his visitor, "You did not expect to see me here again?" Francis Joseph, grasping the right hand of his imperial friend, replied, "You may be sure of this, that I heartily rejoice to meet you here again." After half an hour's lively conversation the Austrian Emperor returned to his hotel, whence he despatched telegrams to the Empress Elizabeth, the Crown Prince Rudolph, and the Crown Princess Stephanie, announcing his own arrival at Gastein, and the excellent health in which he found the Emperor William. At four o'clock dinner was served at Badeschloss, at which the Emperor Francis Joseph again appeared in evening dress, adorned with the Star of the Prussian Order of the Black Eagle in brilliants. The German Ambassador in Vienna, Prince Reuss, and the Governor of Salzburg, Count Thun, were amongst the guests invited to the Imperial table. At six o'clock the two Emperors drove out together in an open carriage to Bockstein. The illuminations at night in honour of the Emperors, presence were extremely beautiful. Thousands of peasants from the neighbouring districts had flocked into Gastein to see the fireworks. Amid this enormous pushing crowd the Austrian Emperor could be seen on foot, accompanied only by the Burgomaster of Gastein, and by the Governor of Salzburg.

Yesterday morning the Emperor Francis Joseph who is a very early riser, went at seven o'clock to church, and afterwards had an hour's walk on the Kaiser Promenade, going in the direction of the beautiful Kotshach Valley. His Majesty, went out alone, and after a sharp walk returned to his hotel about nine. At eleven o'clock the Emperor William drove to the Protestant Church followed by nearly all the gentlemen of his suite. A little after twelve o'clock the Emperor Francis Joseph, in a black suit, walked over to the Badeschloss for his farewell visit to the German Emperor, with whom he remained over half an hour. The parting scene between the two Emperors was most touching. The Emperor William, pressing the hands of his imperial friend, said, "By the Almighty's leave *au revoir* next year." To which the Emperor Francis Joseph replied, "It is sure and certain." Here the German Emperor was overcome by emotion, and, kissing his friend once more they finally separated.

The Austrian Emperor left, by train for Ischal. The Emperor William went to Gastein, where he remained till Wednesday afternoon, when he began his journey to Potsdam. Prince Reuss and the Statthalter, Count Thun, accompanied the Emperor to Salzburg, where he was greeted by ringing cheers on the part of the crowd. On arriving at the hotel de l'Europe his Majesty retired to his apartments to rest after his journey. On Tuesday afternoon the Emperor met with a slight accident which fortunately had no ill consequences. While looking through his correspondence his Majesty dropped a letter, and on stooping to pick it up struck the edge of the writing-table and sustained a slight contusion on the lip, which caused him intense pain for some minutes. In the evening however he had quite recovered and was able to go to Countess Lehndorff's soiree. Nevertheless his Majesty's medical advisers recommended entire rest during his forenoon in preparation for the fatigues of the journey, and therefore not only the morning bath but the usual farewell visits also were omitted.

PROFESSOR TYNDALL ON MR. GLADSTONE.

PROFESSOR TYNDALL has been getting rid of a good deal of superfluous caloric in a fierce attack on Mr. Gladstone. Writing to the *Times* from Alp Lusgen, he says:—

Though unavoidably late in the day, I wish to express my appreciation of Mr. Gladstone's references to me in the drawing room of Mr. Bryce on July 19. They dispose, in the first place, of the prevalent rumour that he never reads criticisms of his conduct; and, in the second place, they show that my words made some impression on his mind. And, surely, supposing it to exist, I should have reason to be proud of the sympathy of *The Times* assumed by Mr. Gladstone; for *The Times* has done yeoman service in resisting schemes which, as surely as lead sinks in water, would, if successful, lead to calamity and disaster. But why, even in irony, should Mr. Gladstone commit the Ptolemaic error of making me a centre of light! Let him count up those of his lifelong friends who are most illustrious in the spheres of intellect, and ask himself how many of them are now on his side. Notwithstanding his long-cherished affection for Mr. Gladstone, I would wager 100 to 1 that the poet who, as if forecasting what his friend was capable of attempting, wrote the impassioned apostrophe—

"O statemen! keep our noble England whole,"

is now against him. In bitterness of heart Lord Selborne, who service to the Liberal party has been a life-service, expostulates with his ancient chief, frankly describing his utterances at Hampstead and in Wales as so much "cant," and his criticism of the Crimes Bill as "unscrupulous." No colleague, moreover could have been more loyal to Mr. Gladstone, as long as he remained loyal to his country, than Mr. Bright, who now renounces the member for Mid Lothian and all his recent works. So much as a sample of the older representative men. Among the younger ones those on Mr. Gladstone's side are few and far between who could compete for an instant with those opposed to him. This, moreover, holds true outside the ranks of professional politicians. A short time ago I dined at a scientific club, which was well attended by thoughtful and conspicuous members. Almost to a man they were Liberals, and altogether, to a man, they were dead against Mr. Gladstone. The time may come when one or two scientific men who have exchanged the verocities of their vocation for the unveracities of Mr. Gladstone will think more seriously of this Irish problem. They never had, and they never will have a question of greater gravity before them. Of the men of intellect whom I have met this year among the mountains, and who once looked to Mr. Gladstone as a sun of promise with healing in his rays, not one with whom I have conversed about him has failed to denounce or mourn the moral and political collapse of the decadent statesman. Need I refer to the voice of the Universities as an unprecedented condemnation of the ex-Premier's Irish policy by the select intelligence of this Liberal countrymen? Speaking comparatively, Mr. Gladstone describes the "light" on his side with photometric accuracy when he ironically assigns to it the value of "a farthing candle."

He knows full well that his reliance at the present moment is not on the intelligence but on the ignorance of the people. And he acts accordingly. His undignified exhilaration at the result of one or two recent elections cannot be entered to his credit by thoughtful persons. And here we touch what has always seemed to me the most serious aspect of modern politics; and that is the deterioration, as regards manliness, consistency, and truthfulness, of the public men who have subjected themselves to the influence of Mr. Gladstone. They are, as a rule, emasculate; veering as veers a leader who, probably more than any other statesman, alive or dead, has shown his capacity as a weathercock. Their sole aim at present seems to be to hoodwink the constituencies with the view of bringing their chief and themselves back to power. A gauze of plausibility is made to cover the most solid misrepresentations. It is not the downright falsehoods, however abundant, that are here most dangerous. It is such dishonest phrases as "conciliations *versus* coercion," which have been expressly invented to catch the unwary and throw dust in the eyes of the unsuspecting. Admiral Maxse, that Radical of Radicals, has exploded this particular sophism more completely than I could do in the same number of words. "I am," he says, "an anti-coercionist myself, and I consider the (Crimes) Bill deserves to be described as an anti-coercion measure, since its object is to suppress the shameful coercion of the Irish National League." Here we have the voice of the true patriot who is a Briton first and Radical afterwards.

I am assured by those who know that Mr. Gladstone is merely the resonant mask through which Mr. John Morley blows over the land his fanatical treason. All the facts tend to verify the assurance. Throughout the whole of his political life the *data* regarding Ireland lay outspread before the eyes of the ex-Premier, but they made to visual impression. Not to speak of an intelligent artisan, any honest agricultural labourer will be able to see that Mr. Gladstone's sudden change in his 77th year exactly resembles the sudden restoration of sight after an operation for cataract. The skilled political oculist here was Mr. John Morley. But, alas, instead of healthy eyesight, this seductive practitioner has simply restored to his patient the power of seeing visions and dreaming dreams. Both dreams and visions are now regulated by the operator. As Admiral Maxse expresses it, "In regard to the policy of Home Rule Mr. Gladstone is a neophyte—Mr. John Morley is the pontiff of the hour." So that it is not Mr. Gladstone that the rank and file of the Liberal party are blindly following, but a younger man who knows far more about the politics of France than about those of Ireland. Thus it is that when Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Morley brought forward their joint scheme of Home Rule, Ulster was forgotton. Ireland was to them Ireland, and nothing more. But the protest of the Protestant North, backed and emphasized by Mr. Bright and Mr. Chamberlain, has roused Mr. Gladstone to partial consciousness; and he is now willing, provided the way be made clear to him by those who oppose the monstrous tyranny which he would establish in Ireland, to do something, we know not what, for the protection of Ulster! But Ulster is strong enough to protect itself. The blood of the heroes of the Reformation still stirs its pulses, and it never will submit to be ruled by the Romish priesthood of Ireland. It is not from the men of Ulster that a cry of anguish reaches me, but from equally valorous and loyal men who are out-numbered further south. In the name of freedom, in the name of justice—were I pious and passionate like Mr. Gladstone, I would say, in the God of justice—I protest against these men, among whom I learnt to read and love my Bible, being handed over to their hereditary enemies among whom their only desire is to live in peace.

AN AMERICAN'S SCHEMES FOR CIVILISING CHINA.

THE China papers received yesterday dilate at great length on the wonderful schemes for civilising China which an American citizen of Polish ancestry has induced the Chinese Government to adopt. A correspondent of the *North China Daily News* writes:—

During the past fortnight, in Tientsin, a series of prodigious financial and industrial operations, partly in a tentative or provisional sense, have been proposed, agreed to with quick acceptance, and—as regards preliminaries—contracted for between the Viceroy Li, represented by the Tao-t'ais Chou Fu-Sheng Hon-soon, Ma Kien-chang and his brother, and the Naval Secretary, Lo Fong-loh on one side, and a syndicate or association of bankers and capitalists of Philadelphia, U.S., and other places represented by Count Eugene Stanislow Kostka de Mitkiewicz, a Pole, now a naturalised citizen of the United States.

Probably for purposes of mystery and mystification (Jove was oft enshrined in clouds) this titled gentleman has borne other names in China, just as Achilles did when amongst the women, and as royal personages for sake of escaping troublesome observation use fictitious designations

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 31.

CONSOLS in London yesterday declined ½ to 101⅛, but other Stock Exchange items come unchanged, a drop of ¼d. to 44¼d. per oz. in Bar Silver having apparently been without effect on Rupee Paper.

In Mincing Lane Linseed is reported dull, although Calcutta to arrive is 3d. dearer. Wheat is dull, and a further fall of 6d. per quarter is quoted in No. 2 Club.

COTTON in Liverpool was slightly quieter yesterday, as it frequently is on a Manchester market day. The sales were only 8,000 bales, and although spot prices were unchanged, American arrivals were lower by 1-64d. for August to October, and December-January deliveries. New York was quite unchanged yesterday at 10 cents for ready Mid-Uplands, 9·18 for December delivery. The receipts at the ports were 8,000 bales, against 3,000 for the same day last year, but the daily figures as yet have very little influence.

The Cotton market here remains quite unaltered in respect of export business. No demand exists for such qualities as are now in stock, and for new crops ideas at home are a long way below the parity of prices at which contracts can be effected here. The Mills continue to buy pretty steadily, and we hear of purchases to-day of 1,200 Good Karinja at Rs. 192, 200 bales Digrus at Rs. 199 to Rs. 200, and 200 bales Campta at Rs. 153 to Rs. 160 per candy.

WHEAT continues to get more depressed daily, the reported difficulties of one or two small exporting firms here aiding the adverse accounts from Europe in forcing down prices. European sellers have been offering October delivery of Ek Dhani Pessy at Rs. 3-14 for 91, and Rs. 3-13 for 85 per cent., Soft White, without finding buyers to any extent, exporters being out of the market and dealers afraid to do anything

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	150	bales.
Wheat	5,311	cwts.
Linseed	3,001	"
Rapeseed	1,306	"
Gingelly	179	"
Poppyseed	222	"
Groundnuts	416	"

These figures are barely sufficient to provide for local consumption, let alone export, and if further evidence were wanted of the limited quantity of produce coming forward, it is to be found in the Railway traffic returns. The G. I. P. Company, for instance, show a decrease in receipts from goods traffic in the week ending 27th August as compared with the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 1,20,000, or about 30 per cent., and the other line is in even worse case in the matter of our leading export staples, having only brought into Bombay 55 tons of Wheat during the month of August as against 18,500 tons in August of last year.

FREIGHTS are exceedingly dull. The steamer Etolia is reported to have been fixed for September-October loading for Liverpool and two ports in the Mediterranean at 16s. 3d., and we should now call the current quotation for U. K. or Continent 16s. per ton.

EXCHANGE has been rather steadier again to-day, and although not actually quoted, some of the Banks would have sold demand at 1s. 5 3-16d., while telegraphic for December was obtainable at 1s. 5 5-32d., and for January delivery at 1s. 5¼d per rupee. This is probably in anticipation of Councils bringing comparatively full rates in London again to-day, as we are quite prepared to hear in the morning they have done. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 5-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 5-32d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 7-32d. "
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 5¼d. "
Francs, 3 months' sight	1·83¼ "

GOVERNMENT PAPER is steadier again at Rs. 98½ for Fours, and Rs. 102½ for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES are quiet but steady, with no very definite movement either way. If anything Spinning Mills are the turn easier.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	14 pct.	760
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	860
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	665
EXCHANGE BANK.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	8	8	6 do.	115
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	100	all	27½ do.	449
National Bank of India	37,320	$125		5 pct.	122
		250			

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Co.	1,308	1,000	1,000	...	1,375
Albert Edward Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	430xd
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	100	100	Rs. 5	107
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	355
Ahmedabad Ginning & M. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	..	...
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	..	..
Alliance Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	605
Bellary S. & W. Mill, Ld.	871	500	500	Rs. 22½	575
Bombay Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	500	500	Rs. 20	330
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	800
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	150
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	500	500	Rs. 25	910
City of Bombay Mfg. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	875
Colaba Land & Mill Co., Ld.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 17½	750
Connaught Mills Co., Ld.	840	500	500	Rs. 25	600
Coorla S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	617½
David Mills Co., Ld.	1,600	500	300	Rs. 45	350x.
Dhun Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,100
Empress S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,415½	500	500	Rs. 25	650
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	640
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co. Ld.	9,700	150	150	..	170
Goolam Baba S. & W. Co., Limited	2,000	500	500	..	300
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited	462	1,000	1,000	..	...
Guzerat S. & W. Co., Limited	421	1,000	1,000	...	..
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	880
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	552½
Hingunghat Mill Co., Limited	700	575	500	Rs. 37½	720
Hyderabad Deccan S. & W. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	625
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	880
Imperial Cotton Mills Co., Limited	1,360	500	500	Rs. 25	1,380
Jamshed Mfg. Co., Limited	1,600	25	25	Rs. 15	455
James Greaves Mill Co., Limited	1,320	50	50	Rs. 2½	300xd
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original	600	50	50		605xd
Increased	1,483	25	25	Rs. 14	430
Jubilee Mill Co., Ld.	466	1,000	250	Rs. 55	200n
Jewraj Balloo S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1,105
Khandesh S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	880
Khattow Makanjee S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	815
Lukhmidas Khimjee S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	915
Leopold S. Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	Rs. 5	140xd
Madras United S. and W. Mills Co., Ld.	500½	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	2,250
Mahalaxmi S. & W. Co., Ld.	650	1,000	1,000	..	595
Mazagon S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 8	182½
Morarjee Goculdas S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,230	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,465
Manecklee Petit Mfg. Co., Limited	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,282½
Nagpur Cotton Cleaning and Mfg. Co., Limited	1,300	100	100		38
Nawab of Balla S. W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,000	250	250	...	...
New Great Eastern S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	975
National S. & W. Co., of India, Limited	600	1,000	1,000	...	500
Narayan Cotton Mills, Limited	500	1,000	1,000	...	200
Oriental S. & W. Co., Limited	5,720	625	625	Rs. 25	580
People of India S. & Mfg. Co., Limited	1,000	250	250	Rs. 6¼	135
Presidency Mills Co., Limited	1,000	1,000	...	...	995
Prince of Wales S. & Mfg. Co., Limited	2,189	125	125	...	75
Queen S. & W. Co., Limited	799	1,000	1,000	Rs. 67	1045xd
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld.	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	905
Sasoon S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	...	1,600
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	...	500
Sholapore S. & W. Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1,135
Soonderdas S. & W. Mill Co., Ld.	650	1,000	1,000	..	655
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	250	...	250
Swadeshi Mills Co., Ld.	4,000	500	500	...	555
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	460
Veramgaum S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	800	500	500	...	..
Western India S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	740

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

MARRIAGES.

CARANDINI—CLEMENTSON—August 24, at Ootacamund, Nilgiris, Frank James Carandini, Captain 8th Hussars, to Florence Annie, daughter of Col C D Clementson, Madras Staff Corps.

DALY—WOOD—August 17, at the Catholic Church, Madras, by the Rev C Bioliey, Stephen O'Connell Daly, of the Comst Dept, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of Thomas Wood, Royal Artillery.

RICE—CARR—August 22, at Jamalpur, by the Rev Father Cesary, James R Rice, second son of the late Thomas B Rice, to Adelaide Emmeline, eldest daughter of the late C L Carr.

SMITH—HUNT—August 27, at St George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Venible, Archdeacon Browne, B A, assisted by the Rev A J Jones, Major Smith, Royal Engineers, to Mai Kathleen, only daughter of Colonel W S Hunt, Madras Staff Corps.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1887.

THE Uncovenanted Service has long been labouring under many serious grievances, and vigorous efforts have lately been made to bring these grievances before the public. The list of grievances, as we showed a short time since, is a very long one; some being peculiar to particular branches, while others are common to the whole service. The special grievances of the Telegraph and Public Works Departments we do not intend to consider at present, though they are certainly well worthy of consideration. Confining ourselves to the general grievances of the whole service, or of all except a privileged few, we find that they are classified under twelve heads. The first is a grievance with regard to the name given to all the members of the Service, which is declared to be both incorrect and objectionable. The term "uncovenanted," when applied to those high members of the service, who have regularly executed covenants, is ludicrously inappropriate, and can only be justified on the *lucus a non lucendo* principle. But, besides involving a contradiction in terms whenever reference is made to the covenant of an Uncovenanted officer, it has proved much more objectionable from a practical point of view. It was originally applied to the Uncovenanted clerks, book-keepers, copyists, most of them Asiatics and Eurasians, who in a humble capacity worked under the Covenanted Civilians. Afterwards men of higher position, equal in social position to the members of the Covenanted Civil Service, came out to India as Civil Engineers, Forest officers, Telegraph officers and College professors. All these were called members of the Uncovenanted Service, and, no doubt, partly through the delusion produced by classing together under one name officials so very different in education, social position, and in every other material respect, the rules originally intended for Eurasian and Asiatic clerks, who would seldom require furlough, and would not want pensions in Europe, were arbitrarily applied with few modifications to Englishmen invited to India to hold high positions of responsibility. This leads us to the grievances on the subject of furlough and pension which, whether they originated in the misapplication of a term or not, are substantial enough. In the matter of furlough the more favourable leave rules enjoyed by the Covenanted Civil Service have been granted to some members of the Uncovenanted Service and refused to others. Thus it happens that while one officer can obtain six years' furlough in the course of his service without medical certificate, his less fortunate brother officer can obtain only two. The line between the members of the Uncovenanted Service who enjoy the benefit of the more favourable rules and those who do not, is very arbitrarily drawn, and the latter feel their exclusion as a great wrong. It is argued with justice that as one body of Europeans must require as much leave as another body serving under the same conditions of climate and so on, it necessarily follows that "either the amount of leave granted to the more favoured officers must be equally necessary for their brethren, or the more favoured officers are enjoying an unnecessary amount of leave." In the length of service necessary to qualify for a full pension, although here again some classes of Uncovenanted Officers are more favoured than others, all alike are in a position of inferiority when compared with Covenanted Civilians and Military Officers in civil employ. A Covenanted Civilian may get his full pension after twenty-five years' service, including four years of furlough; a Military Officer in civil employ can after twenty years' service get a pension proportioned to the length of service. But the most favoured Uncovenanted Officer has to give twenty-five years' of actual service, not including furlough, before he can get any pension except on medical certificate, and in certain extreme cases officers may actually not qualify for a pension until thirty-seven years after they first put their foot on Indian soil.

But by far the greatest grievance of the Uncovenanted Service is the fact that pensions are paid in rupees and not in sterling money. On medical certificate or on superannuation an Uncovenanted Officer may obtain after twenty-five or thirty years' actual service a pension of Rs. 4,000 or Rs. 5,000, according to the amount of pay, generally the smaller of the two pensions, as most officers do not get enough pay to qualify for the larger pension. According to the present rate of exchange these pensions only yield in England about £300 and £375 per annum, on which incomes it is quite impossible for a married man to live comfortably and educate his children. It must be remembered that this scale of pensions was fixed many years ago, when the rupee was worth two shillings. It was therefore considered at that time that not £300 and £375 but £400 and £500 per annum were the pensions that might be regarded as a just recompense for the Uncovenanted Officer's long labours in India. Thus in past years a pension of four or five hundred pounds a year was considered no more than what an Uncovenanted servant had fairly earned. On what grounds then can it be now maintained that £300 or £375 is quite enough? Has the work of the Service become less valuable to the State? It does not seem so from the large number of reponsible positions throughout the country that are now entrusted to Uncovenanted Officers. In some cases the reduction of pension owing to the exchange must be such a serious matter that it is no wonder if those on whom it presses most heavily describe their position as almost more than flesh and blood can bear. To realize the natural feelings of a man who, when he entered the Service, looked forward to a pension of £400, and when he leaves it gets only £300, let any one imagine what his own feelings would be if an income tax of five shillings in the pound were imposed upon him, and that in his old age when he is unable to increase his income by work. Further the pain of disappointed expectation in this matter is aggravated by a general feeling that Government in insisting upon payment of pensions in rupees has virtually broken its contract. We have on former occasions shown what force there is in the contention of the Uncovenanted that the amount of pension was really promised in sterling, and that, if the value of the rupee had risen instead of fallen, Government would now be paying pensions in sterling and saving the difference. The Government will find it difficult to rebut the accusation that they have been playing with the varying rupee the old-fashioned game of "Heads I win, tails you lose." But even leaving this out of consideration, it is plain that Uncovenanted pensioners are very hardly treated. It is asserted that the conversion of the pensions of all the Uncovenanted servants drawing their pensions in England into the sterling payments that seem to have been originally intended would only cost £20,000 per annum. If this is really the case, it would not be a very large sum to pay for the removal of a grievance which causes such serious and well-grounded discontent.

It is satisfactory to notice that the movement of the Uncovenanted Service under the auspices of Mr. King has already resulted in a certain amount of substantial improvement. The modification of the Pension rules which has lately received the sanction of the Secretary of State removes one real hardship. Formerly officers retiring on medical certificate could get a third of their pay after serving fifteen years, and no larger pension without serving the whole twenty-five or thirty years, so that some officers retiring after twenty-nine years' service would get no more pension than those who had served only fifteen years. This anomaly is now removed. According to the new rules just published in the *Gazette of India*, a pension proportionate to the years of service may henceforth be obtained by those who retire on medical certificate a few years before the superannuation date, who would under the old rules have only obtained a pension equal to a third of their average pay. The rules containing this change, although in certain cases they confer a smaller pension, are no doubt an advantage on the whole. But it is an advantage which will only benefit such officers as retire on medical certificate, who unless pensions are granted in sterling will always be a very small proportion of the whole service, for even those whose health unfits them for further hard work in India prefer to struggle on in harness to the very last year of service, rather than retire and be half-starved on the attenuated rupee pension.

THE fifty recruits whom General Booth has sent out to the Salvation Army in India have made their *début* under circumstances which we reported yesterday. It is bare justice to them to acknowledge that they gave their fellow-passengers on the Italian mail boat no such cause for complaint as a previous batch had done. For Salvationists they were quiet and orderly, offending in no conspicuous way against decorum, or the peace of their neighbours. One's only feeling on learning of this, however, must be that it is too good to last. The more recent declarations which have been made on behalf of the Army do not foreshadow any intention on the part of its leaders to follow in the ways of good sense. Mr. Commissioner Tucker, before leaving England, took advantage of the credulity of some one at the *Pall Mall Gazette* office to give him an account of the Army's plans and doings which to us in India who know the unreality of the whole thing is simply absurd. The allegation for instance that the natives of India take wonderfully kindly to the Salvation Army has as much truth in it as there would be, in the pretence that the Indian public is exciting itself over the Langworthy case, the abandoned bankruptcy clauses of the Irish Land Bill, or Dr. Löwy's and M. Clermont Gauneaux' controversy about the Moabite stone. We hope, for Commissioner Tucker's sake, indeed, that it is not his imagination, but that of his interviewer, which is responsible for a good deal that is attributed to him. When we read of natives whom the Salvation Army services suit admirably, "whereas they cannot tolerate the dull, slow, long-drawn out services of the regular churches" we want to know what natives he speaks of, and in what regular churches their patience has been tested. But we are very much afraid that in the propagation of salvation a pretty free rein is given to the imagination. When, for instance, Commissioner Tucker telegraphed from Aden on his way out "Victory all along the line" he was doubtless as near to truth and reality as when he talked of the wonderful progress that the Army had made amongst natives tired of going to church. Bulletins of this sort were a favourite device with Napoleon, but then Napoleon was a reprobate, and these inspiring messages did not win for him the reputation of being the most truth-telling personage of his time. Of course there is an innocent explanation of messages which have no obvious relation to facts, as there may be of gestures and cries which have no obvious relation to rational impulses. "Victory all along the line," when no single enemy has succumbed to the attack, may be, as we suspect it is, a phrase and nothing more, in which case it is not more nor less real than the rest of the proceedings of the Army in India. Such boasts are scarcely a sober record of actualities, and may be taken for what they are worth. So they will be in India, where the hollowness of the so-called Salvation war is well understood. But in England the vain boastings of the Salvationists are sometimes taken for much more than they are worth, or we should not have seen fifty enthusiasts marching out under Mr. Tucker's banner, nor should we have heard of some one at home, with more money than judgment, giving General Booth £6,000 for the purposes of the army in India. Englishmen in this country are not greatly concerned for the deluded people at home who give their money to support this singular work. The unwise and their money are soon parted, and it is sometimes well that this should be so. But we are wondering how soon we shall be called upon again to subscribe for the homeward journey of some deluded young enthusiast, broken in health and in mind, who has put her hand to General Booth's plough, and longs to turn back. We have had to do this before, and we may have to do it again.

WE understand that the condition of the Kolis inhabiting the Ghat districts of Poona and Ahmednuggur has lately been brought prominently to the notice of Government, who propose to start relief works on a small scale with a view to the amelioration of their state. This community has, for many years past, been a source of much trouble to the Police authorities, and the Governor in Council believes that the reason why their occasional outbreaks of lawlessness have always grown to some head before they are controlled is to be found, next to "heredity," in the poverty of the people, who have apparently an objection to migrate to more favoured parts of the country, and press unduly on the soil, and it is feared that this poverty will increase owing to the consequent growth of population, and also to Forest conservancy restricting their cultivation and their means of procuring wood to burn as manure, and to sell. Government accordingly propose to spend annually about Rs. 20,000 in road making in the Akola, Junnar, Khed and Maval talukas, on the condition that the Local Funds spend Rs. 1,000 in each taluka, or Rs. 4,000 in all. The roads are to be of a primitive kind, and to be designed not so much for the sake of the work itself as for giving employment to local labour on or within 15 or 20 miles of the crest of the Ghats. But it is thought that the roads if well designed may gradually open up the country, and add to the value not only of the Kolis' crops, but to the produce of the Government forests; it will at any rate open out to the Kolis the prospect of earning a little money for themselves and their families without resorting to lawless means, and this seems to be the chief object of Government in organizing the works.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN is not quite so fortunate as Sir Henry Wolff. That energetic member of the Fourth Party was, for his pains, sent as High Commissioner to Egypt, with results about which the *St James's Gazette* and *Truth* have found it possible to concur. Mr. Chamberlain is also, in the course of his active co-operation with a Conservative Government, made a Commissioner, but not a High Commissioner—at least not quite so High a Commissioner as Sir Henry Wolff was. He goes to Canada at the head of a Commission which has been appointed to negotiate with the United States concerning the fishery questions in dispute with the American Government. There will be less doubt concerning the need for this mission than there was concerning Sir Henry Wolff's pleasant but unprofitable journey to Constantinople and Cairo. The quarrel

TELEGRAMS.

CIVIL SERVANTS AND THE EXCHANGE.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, AUGUST 31.

Mr. Justice Scott, in a letter to the *Times* on the subject of Exchange, points out the hardship from which Indian Officials suffer owing to the depreciation of the Rupee.

He recommends that in the payment of salaries the Rupee should have a fixed value.

In the case of Officials of more than five years' standing the Rupee should be valued at 1s. 8d., and in the case of juniors at 1s. 6d.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CANADIAN FISHERIES DISPUTE.

LONDON, AUG. 31.

A new Anglo-American Commission has been appointed to negotiate the dispute between America and England regarding the Fisheries Question.

Mr. Chamberlain proceeds to Canada immediately in the capacity of Principal Commissioner.

MOBILISATION OF A FRENCH ARMY CORPS.

PARIS, AUG. 30.

Orders have been issued by the Minister for War to mobilise the 17th Army Corps at Toulouse by way of an experiment.

THE BULGARIAN MINISTRY.

TIRNOVA, AUG. 30.

The present Cabinet will remain in office until after the elections, which take place next month.

BYE-ELECTION.

LONDON, AUG. 31.

Captain Ailwyn E. Fellowes, Conservative, has been elected for North Huntingdonshire, Ramsey Division (in the place of Captain W. H. Fellowes, succeeded to the Peerage by the death of Lord de Ramsey), defeating the Gladstonian Candidate, Mr. J. Harris Saunders, by 286 votes.

The votes polled were :—

For Captain Fellowes.....	2,700
For Mr. Saunders	2,414
Majority...	286
The Conservative majority in 1885 was	365
So the present election shows a loss of	79

Conservative votes.

THE CAMPS OF EXERCISE IN NORTHERN INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 31.

There is very little likelihood of any of the intended Camps of Exercise being held in Northern India this cold season. The Government, while fully recognising the utility of such Camps, is only able to grant Rs. 25,000 for them, and it has not yet been decided how this should be spent.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

At a Council Meeting to-day, the Hon. Mr. Quinton, in moving that the Revenue Recovery Bill be referred to a Select Committee, said that the Bill adopted to a certain extent the procedure already established in Lower Bengal and directed the Collector, when necessary, to draw up a certificate giving the particulars as to a defaulter and the amount due, and send it to the Collector of the district in which the defaulter had property for recovery. A person denying his liability would be allowed to sue Government for a refund in the district where the amount was due. Provision had also been made to prevent the fraudulent transfer of immoveable property.

The Hon. Mr. Wace moved that the Punjab Tenancy and Land Revenue Bills be referred back to a Select Committee, with instructions to report in a week, as further examination had shown that some additions and a good many verbal alterations were necessary in both Bills. It was intended to pass both Bills before the end of September.

ENTERTAINMENT OF THE FRENCH TRAVELLERS BY THE VICEROY.

The three French scientific travellers, who arrived at Simla a few days ago, were entertained by the Viceroy at luncheon on the 18th inst. After luncheon, his Excellency proposed their health in the following terms: He said he was desirous both as head of the Government of India, and as an ex-President of the Royal Geographical Society of England, to congratulate his guests upon their safe arrival in Simla, and stated with what great pleasure he welcomed them to the dominions of her Majesty. He then expressed in very warm terms his admiration of the tenacity, courage and endurance with which they had surmounted the innumerable difficulties which had impeded their progress across the snowy ranges of the Himalayas. They had indeed suffered great hardships, but they had borne them with the gaiety and fortitude natural to the gallant nation to which they belonged. We should all profit by the experiences they had gone through, and he looked forward with great pleasure to the account of their adventures, which in the interests of science he hoped they would give to the world. He regretted extremely that their stay at Simla should be so short, as both his countrymen and his countrywomen would have joined in trying to make them forget the trials and sufferings they had lately endured. However, he well understood their desire to get back to their own country, and to their friends, and he was quite sure that all, and specially those members of the Government who were present, would join him in wishing their guests a prosperous voyage across the sea, and a happy return to France, where the services they had rendered to Geographical Science would be certain to meet with a fitting reward at the hands of their appreciative countrymen.

THE THREE FRENCH TRAVELLERS AT KURRACHEE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KURRACHEE, AUG. 31.

Messrs. Bonvalt, Leapus and Pepin, the three French gentlemen who were imprisoned at Chitral, arrived here from Simla to-day, and leave by the s. s. Werneth Hall to-morrow.

SOCIAL SCANDAL IN MADRAS.

ALLEGED ADULTERY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUG. 31.

The case of adultery against Mr. H. T. Ross, Registrar, Madras High Court, and a member of the Civil Service, was commenced to-day, before Mr. Scharlieb, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Gantz, Barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Short, appeared for the complainant. The Advocate General, Mr. Branson, instructed by Mr. William Morgan, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Gantz, in opening the case, said the complainant was Deputy Conservator of Forests, having been in the Forest Department for several years. He is the son of Major-General Morgan, of Ooty. Mr. Gantz said the charge was that of adultery, alleged to have been committed between the 28th December 1884 and the 15th February 1885. It might be that the Court would find that another offence had been committed on the first occasion of adultery. Mr. Morgan was stationed at Calicut, and was generally travelling, his wife being left at home. In December 1884, Mr. Ross, who had been stationed at Tellicherry, 40 miles away, was transferred temporarily to Calicut, to act for the Collector, while the latter was quelling a Moplah riot in another part of the District. He soon made the acquaintance of Mrs. Morgan, and early in January visited her several times at home. She went out driving with him, and a strong intimacy sprang up, culminating in six acts of adultery. Mrs. Morgan would appear in the witness-box and state that Mr. Ross and she dined at the house of a mutual friend, Mrs. Hole, and that Mr. Ross took Mrs. Morgan home in his dog-cart; that he proposed to go a round-about way through a lonely road; and that she objected to that route. During the drive he professed intense admiration for her, and after taking her home, he stayed there a short time. He then invited her to walk a short distance down the road with him, and when out of doors he made improper proposals, but she escaped and returned home. A few days later, she dined at another friend's house next door to the Calicut Club. At 10 p.m., on leaving for home in a bullock coach, the coach was stopped by Ross, when passing the Club, and he got inside without permission and accompanied Mrs. Morgan. Presently he committed an assault upon her without her consent, she being overpowered; and, Mr. Gantz said, the facts would go as near the case of rape as it was possible to go. That was one of the reasons why Mr. Morgan has proceeded against Ross in the present form. The second act of adultery occurred some days afterwards, the parties having had interviews meanwhile. Mrs. Morgan dined at Mr. Ferguson's, and had arranged with Ross to meet him late at night in the compound. She would tell the Court, that after dining at Mr. Ferguson's, she went home, went to bed, and sent her servants away, excepting an ayah. After staying in bed for half-an-hour, she got up and left the house quietly, meeting Ross in the compound, and there adultery took place, but the servants saw her return to the house, and would appear as witnesses. Altogether there were six acts of adultery—three times in the bullock coach, twice in Mrs. Morgan's house, and once in the compound. The evidence called would be mainly that of domestic servants, in corroboration of Mrs. Morgan's statements. Soon after these events, Ross went back to Tellicherry, and in May 1885, Mrs. Morgan went to England and returned in November 1886. Soon after her return, Ross opened correspondence, sent has his photo, with "Yours ever, H. T. Ross," written by himself at the bottom. She acknowledged the receipt, and further correspondence followed, all the letters received by Mrs. Morgan, excepting one, having been destroyed by her. The complainant observed a very marked difference in his wife's demeanour after her return from England, and suspicions were aroused. Complainant and his wife occupied separate rooms at Ooty. On the 11th April, Mr. Morgan intercepted a letter from Mrs. Morgan to Ross, addressed to him at the Madras Club, and then went to Calicut from Ooty to get further evidence. He there sent for his wife, and charged her with infidelity. She denied at first, but afterwards confessed her guilt. Ross had put in a total denial at the High Court. This ended Mr. Gantz's opening address.

Henry Rhodes Morgan was then called, and having objections to being sworn on the Bible, was solemnly affirmed. He said that he married Mary Augusta Jule on the 11th July 1877, at Ooty, and went to live at Calicut in 1883, and was continually absent from home on duty. His diaries, which were sent to Ross as Acting Collector, would show his movements. He never had any disagreement with Mr. Ross. Mrs. Morgan went to England in May 1885 for one year on account of her health, and asked and obtained his sanction to stay for six months more. After her return, he discovered that she had posted a letter to Ross in an irregular way. He discovered this in March 1887, and had not cohabited with his wife since. On the 11th April he intercepted a letter produced, and went to Calicut to make further inquiries. He returned to Ooty, and went to his mother's house, and sent for his wife, who was staying with his sister at another house. She came immediately, and he accused her of infidelity, showing her the letter. Eventually she made a full confession. On the evening of the 15th May he found her posting another letter (produced). On the 15th or 16th of April he had found a photo. of Ross in the possession of this wife.

Mr. Branson reserved his cross-examination.

Mrs. Morgan was the next witness. The complainant asked that her evidence be taken in chambers.

The defence objected, and the evidence was taken in open Court. She said that she had lived with her husband from the time of her marriage till she went home. On returning last November, she went to Calicut and stayed there till February. She first made Ross's acquaintance in 1883, at Calicut. At the end of 1884 and the beginning of 1885, she was living there alone. Ross came there to act for the Collector, called on her, and she met him at several houses. He afterwards took her for drives. He drove her home from dinner one night. It was eleven o'clock. He suggested a lengthened drive, but she objected. He then drove her home, after having expressed admiration and love for her on the way, and made an unsuccessful attempt to kiss her. When they got home, he stayed for a few minutes on the verandah and had brandy and soda. His dog-cart having been taken down the hill, he invited her to walk a little down the road. She accompanied him. He kissed her, and then the struggle occurred, but she escaped and went home. He said "You coquette, you are only fooling with me." She did not meet him again for some days. Then she went to dine at Mr. Sconce's, who ived near the Club. She went home in a hired bullock coach, and when passing the Club gate, she saw Ross standing there. He came up to the coach, opened the door, got in, and said he was sorry for what he had done at the house, and had come into the bandy to say so. She replied that the subject had better be left alone, and that he had better go away, as the bandy man and gentlemen would think it very extraordinary. He said he would remain in the coach till they got to a quiet part of the road. He presently resumed talking of love, and by degrees overcame her and seduced her. She had but little chance of preventing him. She met him some days afterwards, when he said he was very sorry for using violence towards her. He asked her to forgive him on account of his love. He also asked her to meet him some night in her compound, so that he might prove he was sorry. She believed him, and made an appointment. She dined at a friend's a day or two later, and went home soon after ten o'clock. As soon as she thought her ayah was asleep, she got up, put some clothes on, went out by the back door and down an old carriage drive. There she met Ross, who went to a secluded spot with her, and had some conversation with her, and then with her consent he again seduced her.

CAPTURE AND DEFEAT OF DACOITS IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, AUG. 31.

The son of the Pakkan Prince, with 20 followers, was captured last week in Mandalay, while plotting an insurrection, and is now lodged in gaol.

General Wolseley made a forced march with mounted men from Maymyo, 50 miles, on the 25th, and captured the block houses of the dacoit Roa Moung at Loangthae and Kalagwe, killed 4 men, captured 20 and a quantity of arms, powder, lead and provisions. Theebaw Sawlwah and Kun Sains' men were put in charge of the posts.

An unpleasant affair occurred at Chousouskali, near Choungwa, on the 23rd. Ten men of the 15th M. I., watching the food, were attacked, 4 of them were killed and 6 wounded, but the latter fought on till relief came, under Subadar Major Pooroosthumah, who repulsed the attack, killed 11 dacoits, and carried off our dead and wounded to Choungwa.

Later in the day, Lieutenant Fox, with 30 rifles of the 15th M. I., and Lieutenant Bernard, with 21 Mounted Infantry, encountered the Theuka Razah gang. Of 300 men 2 were killed, 21 captured and some spoil taken. Our loss was one Mounted Infantry severely wounded.

A PERSIAN DECORATION FOR LADY DUFFERIN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 28

Yesterday, at Government House, Lady Dufferin was presented with the Order of the Sun by the Persian Consul, who is at present at Simla, on behalf of the Shah of Persia.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

SUEZ, AUG. 31.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 30.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	3½
The Manchester market has been steady.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper.....	70½
4½ per cent. „	73
3 per cent. Consols for account	101⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	101½
4½ per cent. French Rentes.....	108½
Bar Silver	44½

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, Aug. 30.

10 p.m. ...	77·6

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 31.

6 a.m. ...	73·8
10 a.m. ...	76·5
2 p.m. ...	76·5
4 p.m. ...	77·3

With respect to the vacancy on the Corporation, Mr. Geary is, we understand, the only candidate now in the field, so there will be no contest, as was at first anticipated.

Over seventeen thousand rupees have been collected among the British regiments of the Bengal Presidency for the Imperial Institute. Officers of the Army and Volunteers in India will be interested to hear that they are about to be invited to subscribe towards a special Jubilee offering by officers all over the world. Subscriptions will, however, be limited to a quarter of a day's pay, which will range from Rs. 6 in the case of a Major-General to one rupee in that of a Subaltern.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces has paid a high compliment to the officers of the Oudh Commission in the recently issued orders on the revenue administration of that Province. In the closing paragraph of the review, Sir Alfred Lyall records "his high appreciation of the services rendered by the officers who have during the past five years been engaged in the revenue administration of Oudh. In the discussions and inquiries which preceded and led to a revision of the rent law, their knowledge of the country, their experience, and their careful collection of facts, were of the greatest use to the Government, and their ordinary duties, which are by no means light, have been generally discharged with very meritorious industry and ability."

The Hawaiian Constitution having just been enlarged in a popular sense, the first conspicuous impulse of the new administration is to repudiate a recently contracted English loan. The new Premier claims that the bonds issued in connection with this loan are worthless, because the figures are in English instead of American denominations. The British cruisers Conquest and Triumph are in Hawaiian waters just now, and they may help to serve as an argument why the clerical error in question should be rectified in the interests of those who subscribed to the loan in all good faith. In our recent dispute of a similar kind with Hayti, the island of Tortugas was taken possession of pending a settlement.

Our future schoolmasters are already "abroad" upon some questions of English literature. In Mr. Oakeley's report to the Education Department on training colleges we read:—"Good marks were secured by many in the easy question on literature, which was, however, otherwise productive of a goodly harvest of ludicrous statements. *E.g.*, Shakespear was a theological writer—the author of the 'Waverley Novels' and of 'East Lynn.' Bacon is responsible for 'Principia Latina' and 'Sartor Resartus.' Raleigh wrote a 'History of the World' up to its creation. Scott was one of the lake poets, as he wrote 'Lady of the Lake,' &c."

MILITARY NEWS.

H. E. The Commander-in-Chief has approved of all bandsmen of native regiments being instructed in stretcher drill.

European military pensioners holding civil appointments under Government are not entitled to gratuitous medical attendance for their families.

The Commander-in-Chief of Bengal makes a trip across the hills to Dehra before commencing his cold weather tour. He spends Christmas at Lahore.

Regarding the free passages by railway lately sanctioned to native soldiers going on leave, it is notified that such concession applies only to such portions of the journey as would be in the direct route ordinarily taken by men proceeding home.

Major J. H. Banks, 7th Dragoon Guards, Major J. G. Cortis, 2nd Oxford Light Infantry, and Lieutenant R. C. Davies, Staff Corps, have passed the Higher Standard Examination in Persian, and Lieutenant F. E. Johnson, E-1st R. A., the Higher Standard Examination in Arabic.

The two soldiers of the Worcestershire Regiment, who murdered a Pathan near Quetta in May last, being found guilty, were sentenced by Court-Martial to death, with a recommendation to mercy on account of their youth. The Commander-in-Chief has accordingly commuted the sentence of death in each case to penal servitude for life.

The undermentioned batteries of Royal Artillery and battalion of British Infantry coming out this season from England have been allotted to the Bombay Presidency, and will be posted as under :—

O.-2 R. A.	Kirkee.
F.-3 R. A.	Kirkee.
J.-4 R. A.	Kirkee.
2-1st London R. A.....	Poona.
4-1st South Irish R. A.	Karachi.
1st Battalion Royal Fusiliers	Poona.

The lighting of barracks in this Presidency having appeared to be somewhat expensive, the Government of India, we hear, have called for economies to be effected in that direction. It has been pointed out by the Madras Government that, since the introduction of kerosine oil in 1879, no cheaper means of lighting have been employed, kerosine oil being more economical than vegetable oils, and gas and electricity out of the question. However, it is suggested that the introduction of better and, therefore, more expensive lamps than now used would secure the same amount of light as now allowed being obtained from a smaller number of lamps.

In order to bring up the Native Regiments of the Madras Presidency to the established strength of 800 rank and file, reserved depots have been established in the various commands for the purpose of enlisting recruits, and in order to induce young men in the interior and out-of-the-way places to enlist. Recruiting parties under the command of non-commissioned officers are to be sent out with printed proclamations setting forth the advantages to be derived by becoming a soldier. The proclamations are to be posted up in convenient places, so that those who wish to enlist may read them and ask questions from any member of the recruiting party. European Officers are to be deputed occasionally by the General Officers Commanding to visit the several recruiting parties for the purpose of ascertaining whether the men are exerting themselves to the utmost to procure recruits.

INDIAN TROOPSHIPS PROGRAMME.

The following is the programme of movements of Her Majesty's Indian Troopships for the season, 1887-88 :—

OUTWARD.

Ship.	To leave Portsmouth.	To leave other Ports in the United Kingdom.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Bombay.
Crocodile	Sept. 7, 1887	Queenstown, Sept. 9, 1887	Sept. 22, 1887	Sept. 18, 1887	Oct. 6, 1887
Malabar	Sept. 21	Queenstown, Sept. 23	Oct. 6	Oct. 2	Oct. 20
Euphrates	Oct. 5	Queenstown, Oct. 7	Oct. 20	Oct. 16	Nov. 3
Serapis	Oct. 19	Plymouth, Oct. 20	Nov. 3	Oct. 30	Nov. 16
Crocodile	Nov. 23		Dec. 7	Dec. 2	Dec. 20
Malabar	Dec. 7		Dec. 20	Dec. 16	Dec. 30, 1888
Euphrates	Dec. 22	Portland, Dec. 23, 1887	Jan. 6, 1888	Jan. 2, 1888	Jan. 20
Serapis	Jan. 4, 1888	Gibraltar, Dec. 29, 1887	Jan. 19	Jan. 15	Feb. 3
Crocodile	Feb. 8	Queenstown, Jan. 6, 1888	Jan. 31	Feb. 11	March 6
Malabar	Feb. 22	Queenstown, Feb. 24	March 8	March 7	March 22

HOMEWARD.

Ship.	Leaves Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsmouth.
Crocodile	Oct. 15, 1887	Oct. 25, 1887	Nov. 29, 1887	Nov. 1, 1887	Nov. 10, 1887
Malabar	Oct.	Nov. 9	Nov. 15	Nov. 19	Nov. 24
Euphrates	Nov. 12	Nov. 23	Dec. 13	Dec. 13	Dec. 21
Serapis	Dec. 11	Dec. 21	Jan. 11, 1888	Jan. 17, 1888	Jan. 26, 1888
Crocodile	Jan. 14, 1888	Jan. 25	Feb. 5	Feb. 11	Feb. 20
Malabar	Jan. 28	Feb. 8	Feb. 19	Feb. 24	March 5
Euphrates	Feb. 11	Feb. 22	March 4	March 7	March 16
Serapis	March 17	March 28	April 8	April 13	April 23
Crocodile	March 31	April 11	April 22	April 28	May 8
Malabar					

Ship.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Malta.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsmouth.
Crocodile	Sept. 24, 1887	Oct. 5, 1887	Oct. 8, 1887	Oct. 17, 1887
Malabar	Oct. 8	Oct. 19	Oct. 22	Nov. 1
Euphrates	Oct. 22	Nov. 2	Nov. 5	Nov. 14
Serapis	Nov. 5	Nov. 16	Nov. 19	Nov. 28
Crocodile	Dec. 22	Jan. 2, 1888	Jan. 5, 1888	Jan. 14, 1888
Malabar	Jan. 8, 1888	Jan. 21	Jan. 23	Feb. 1
Euphrates	Jan. 21	Feb. 1	Feb. 3	Feb. 12
Serapis	Feb. 4	Feb. 15	Feb. 18	Feb. 27
Crocodile	March 10	March 22	March 24	April 2
Malabar				

Ship.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsmouth.
Crocodile	Sept. 22, 1887	Sept. 28, 1887	Oct. 7, 1887
Malabar	Oct. 6	Oct. 12	Oct. 21
Euphrates	Oct. 20	Oct. 26	Nov. 4
Serapis	Nov. 3	Nov. 9	Nov. 18
Crocodile	Dec. 20	Dec. 26	Jan. 4, 1888
Malabar	Jan. 6, 1888	Jan. 12	Jan. 21
Euphrates	Jan. 19	Jan. 25	Feb. 3
Serapis	Feb. 2	Feb. 8	Feb. 17
Crocodile	March 8	March 14	March 23
Malabar			

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered..	74 34	75 62	71 56	70 51
Aug. 30, Tuesday.....	0 46	0 24	0 58	0 48
„ 31, Wednesday...	1 81	1 88	1 85	.....
Total...	76 61	77 74	73 99	70 99
Total corresponding date of last year...	85 7	91 73	86 82	90 21

THE DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT LIFE-BOAT FUND.

The following subscriptions have been received for her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught Life-Boat Fund :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Formerly acknowledged...	4,148	11	0
H. H. Bai Shri Mathabai Saheb.....	275	0	0
H. H. the Thakore of Gondal, K.C.I.E...	200	0	0
H. H. the Nawab of Junagad	200	0	0
Kolhapore State.....	200	0	0
Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.....	100	0	0
Members of W. I. Club, Poona.....	64	0	0
Colonel F. J. Wise.....	30	0	0
Major G. W. Martin	25	0	0
A Zoroastrian of Gondal	25	0	0
Total...	5,267	11	0

A benevolent lady of Islington has left a bequest of £50 each to six curates who have incomes of less than £100 a year and four children apiece. Mr. Justice Chitty has allowed the bequest, and grants the executors twelve months in which to choose the legatees. Curates who are at present eligible may feel the extension of time a hardship. A number of fresh candidates may be qualified by this time next year.

Mr. W. D. Howells took an interviewer into his confidence at Lake George, and gave him a column talk on literature. He thinks Hardy "a very great novelist," because his pictures of English life are life itself. Reiterating his opinion expressed in a recent *Harper*, he says: "But the Russian novelists lead the world. Indeed, I affirm that Tolstoi occupies to all fiction the same relation that Shakespeare occupies to all drama. He has a very strong ethical side, and not only teaches and pourtrays it, but lives it. He has given himself up to it. He believes that men should live precisely and literally as Christ lived, and abandoning literature, where we stood at the summit of fiction, he has adopted the daily life of a Russian peasant."

The Earl of Euston, son of the Duke of Grafton, has been elected a member of the Carlton Club. It is stated that the Duke, who received his Garter from Mr Gladstone, for a long time withheld his consent to his son's joining the club.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION TO THE MERCANTILE COMMUNITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The judgment of Mr. Justice Farran in the case of the "United Merchants Company *vs.* Doolaram Sakulchund" is of too great importance and creates a precedent too dangerous to be allowed to pass without comment.

May I be permitted to trespass on your space to recapitulate briefly the circumstances? Doolaram gives an order (indent) to the United Merchants Company for 500 cwts. of copper braziers at a certain price and for a specified period. The United Merchants Company, instead of getting the goods from Europe, find it more convenient, advantageous, or whatever you like, to supply the goods from stock, which they manage to purchase on the spot. These they tender to Doolaram who refuses it, as copper braziers had gone down in price, on the plea that it was not ordered from Europe as usual. He does not deny that he got exactly the quality, quantity, price and period stipulated, but simply raises a defence which was no actual stipulation of the indent, and which does not in the remotest affect his interests as per his indent. Mr. Spencer, in my eyes, and I feel sure those of the entire mercantile community, justly hold that the ordering from Europe was no part of the contract, and that the United Merchants Company were perfectly justified in buying where and when they liked, as long as they delivered in due time, the quality of goods ordered at the stipulated price. On an appeal to the High Court, this seemingly very equitable decision is reversed by Justice Farran on the ground that . . . "The *intention* of the United Merchants Company was to order the goods, from Europe, they failed to do so, and hence Sakulchund is not bound to take delivery." I believe there is a recourse to a full Court for final appeal, and I sincerely hope, in the interests of trade, that an appeal against such a strange decision will not be neglected.

Of course there are many points in favour of the defendants as well as the plaintiffs I have not touched upon; it would be impossible in a letter; but the crude facts are as above, and to those who are acquainted with "to arrive" sales and resales of goods on hand rejected by indentors, and how ready many indentors are to take advantage of the knowledge that goods are in Bombay and must be sold, it will be evident that such a decision is liable to work perniciously, and leave a loophole for any indentor to get out of a contract.

On word more to the address of the Chamber of Commerce. Would it not be possible to relieve the business of the lower and higher Courts, and obtain verdicts thoroughly in accordance with the commercial usage of the place, by establishing a "Tribunal of Commerce"? Most merchants would be anxious to submit to such a tribunal and avoid delays and costs. No doubt we get more real law out of the present Courts, but we would be willing to sacrifice this to the thorough business knowledge of experienced merchants.

Allow me to add that I am unacquainted with the United Merchants Company and Sakulchund, directly and indirectly, and only write as a

MERCHANT.

THE PORTUGUESE UNION CLUB.

The second anniversary of the Portuguese Union Club was celebrated on Saturday last in the hall of the General Assembly's Institution. Before 8 p.m. the hall was filled to overcrowding, there being present a large number of ladies, the Portuguese Consul, the Professors of Dr. Wilson's College, Dr. Gerson da Cunha, Mr. DeSouza, pleader, and almost all the leading members of the Portuguese community.

Senhor Meyrelles do Canto having been called to the chair, Mr. Lawrence de Sá, the secretary, read the report, which showed the infant institution had made pretty good progress in the course of the year under review.

The members Trojano da Costa and Pinto delivered speeches, which were followed by a concise address from the chairman, who said that he had special satisfaction in noticing the progress of the institution. He added that "Union was Strength," and at no other time was it more necessary than at the present moment. The struggle for life was enforcing a conviction that united effort was the only means by which they might keep pace with general advancement. He addressed a few words of encouragement to the members of the Club, and hoped to see the institution making rapid strides towards the consolidation of the Union, which was its final object. On the president resuming his seat, the hymn of the King of Portugal was sung.

The concert commenced by the overture, *Il Matrimonio Secreto*, being played on the piano by Master A. de Souza, and the violin by Mr. J. J. Menezes. These amateurs also took part in the duets, "The Pirates of Penzance," and "The Gipsy Countess" in which they were highly applauded. Mr. J. J. Menezes was at his best in Paganini's "Carnovale de Venice," and displayed a perfect command of his instrument, while his playing elicited enthusiastic cheers. Master A. de Souza is a pupil of St. Xavier's College, and his dexterity in the execution of Schubert's fantasia, *Vivi tu*, was exceedingly charming. Mr. Florenco de Noronha and Dr. L. J. Pinto sang the duet *Il Guiramanto* with good taste, but the former gentleman in his solo the *Dream of Home* and *Costa Diva* by Bellini was heard with rapt attention. The especial feature in the programme was the appearance of Mrs. Ludovina Luis Noronha, who sang Verdi's *Tu sei mio figlio*, with Mr. Noronha. The second duet, *La Stanchez*, with Dr. Pinto, was rendered gracefully, and her solo, *Romanza como e bello* (Donizetti) brought forth loud cheers. Probably this is the first instance of a lady in native saree singing at a public concert, but she executed her part with a self-possession which was a credit to her sex. Miss Adelaide de Souza is entitled to her share of praise in the fantasia by Gounod, which she executed on the piano; so also is Miss Adelina Quadros, a little girl, who was completely hidden by the instrument, in the *Shadow Air* (Meyerbeer). Miss Maria deSouza in the fantasia by Czerny was also worthy of honourable mention. Di Religiose (Verdi) was sung by a chorus of several amateurs, to which the two comic songs, *I'm the Governor's only son*, and *I'm a simple young man* by P. V. de Souza being added, completed the programme, which it must be acknowledged was rather long. With this exception it must be confessed that the concert from a musical point of view was a perfect success. The performance concluded at twelve o'clock by "God Save the Queen."

THE RUKHMABAI LIBEL CASE.

The hearing of the Rukhmabai case was resumed yesterday before Mr. Crawley-Boevey. Mr. Hemming appeared for the prosecution; and the Hon. P. M. Mehta, instructed by Mr. Payne, of the firm of Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Hemming commenced the re-examination of Naryan Dharmajee, who said: A large number of wealthy Cammattees and respectable Hindoos lived in Cammatteepoora. Chinama lived in a respectable house in which good people lived.

What was the character of Chinama as far as you know?—Her character was good.

Was there anything to induce you to make inquiries into her character?—It was not necessary to make inquiries because her character was good.

Was there anything improper in keeping Chinama in your house, for the work she did?—There was nothing improper. I know also of other people who keep such women for household work. I know there was one in Dr. Succaram Arjoon's house kept for such a purpose.

Mr. Hemming proceeded to ask what work the women of the caste of those who were in Dr. Arjoon's house did, when Mr. Mehta objected to the question as not arising out of the cross-examination. The question was put again, and again objected to, when his Worship remarked that he thought there was every reason for Mr. Mehta taking exception to the question. He thought that if the witness answered that question he would be a very wise man. He was bound to say that the Court had to decide whether the question was right or not.

Mr. Hemming replied that his Worship did not appreciate the point.

Mr. Mehta objected, though he was sure Mr. Hemming would say he also did not appreciate his point and, the learned counsel added, he felt perfectly hopeless of doing so.

The question was put in another form, and the witness continued: I used the top floor of my house for stores and my family gods. Chinama slept in the *otta*. The partitions in the various rooms went up to the ceiling. I do not know why Chinama went to her native country for four years. She might have gone to see her friends or relatives.

Is it customary for natives to go to their native country?—Yes. I myself go.

Is there any particular caste from which domestic servants are taken?—No, they must be Hindoos, that is all.

Are they generally poor or rich?—They must be poor.

Has any one objected to this woman in your house?—On account of the case an objection has been taken by these people, and the objection is that the woman was of such and such a character. Rukhmabai has objected also in the High Court.

The Magistrate: Then the objection was anterior to the letter?

Witness: Yes; I was asked about it in the High Court, but no evidence was given. I visited Dr Succaram's house.

Mr. Hemming asked what were the occasions on which the witness visited Dr. Succaram. Mr. Mehta objected to the question, and the Magistrate asked Mr. Hemming to point out how the question arose from the cross-examination.

Mr. Hemming referred to one or two portions of the cross-examination which, however, did not satisfy the Court.

The Magistrate remarked that he was sure Mr. Hemming's ingenuity would be sufficient to get him over the difficulty.

Mr. Hemming said his point was to clear up the fact whether any insinuations were made about his client employing Chinama.

The Court suggested that such a question should be asked in that way, and Mr. Hemming should come to the point. The question was put in the form.

Mr. Mehta once more objected, as the question was irrelevant and did not rise out of the cross-examination, and Mr. Hemming attempted to show it did.

The Magistrate observed that if a speech was to rise out of each objection he did not know how they would get on. His Worship asked what the question was, as he did not know owing to all that had passed.

Mr. Hemming said he had asked the witness, what did you and Dr. Succaram and others meet together for.

The Magistrate disallowed the question.

Mr. Mehta objected to the next question put by Mr. Hemming, as it referred to the same point.

Mr. Hemming said of course his learned friend would object. But he must put the question, for a dead-set was made by the defendant and her friends to prevent them getting at the facts

Mr. Mehta took exception to Mr. Hemming's remarks, which he characterized as being made in exceedingly bad taste. The questions he had objected to were disallowed, but yet Mr. Hemming put them in very slightly different forms. Moreover, both he and Mr. Hemming, he trusted, were there for the same purpose—to see that justice was done to their client.

The Magistrate did not see how the case would ever get finished if Mr. Hemming was to repeatedly address the Court on every objection. It might by degrees draw to a close in an ordinary way, but the present was a very slow process.

Mr. Hemming replied that it was Mr. Mehta who was constantly addressing the Court, which if he did not do would enable them to get on very well.

Re-examination continued: I used to go to visit and dine with Dr. Succaram Arjoon, but not of late, before he died. I have not visited him since the service of the notices in the Rukhmabai suit.

Why did your visits cease?—I went to call Rukhmabai, she refused my invitation, and I felt insulted at her refusal. I discontinued my visits. I had no objection to Dadajee using the money I lent in any way he liked. He did not tell me at the time of filing the suit that he intended doing so; if he had I should have prevented him, knowing that there would have been no possibility of success, the other party being so wealthy and powerful. The house I built four years ago is in my wife's name.

What accounts do you keep?—I don't keep any.

Did your wife fall in the well before or after Rukhmabai's marriage?—Before, about a year before.

Did you ever see Dadajee write anything in connection with the pamphlet referred to in your cross-examination?—I used to see him writing. He writes English, but I could not understand it. I do not know whether he wrote a pamphlet. He could write English, Marathi, and a little Gujarati.

What can you write?—Nothing. I don't understand any of them.

Explain the circumstances under which you took Dadaji to live with you?—This is the only reason—he lost one brother; then ten months afterwards another brother, who was run over by a railway carriage. Then he was left alone and came to live with me.

This concluded the day's proceedings, and the hearing of the case was again adjourned.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., presided at the usual meeting of the Town Council yesterday, the other members present being Colonel Merewether, Dr. Waters, Sir Henry Morland, Messrs. Javerilal Umiashankar, R. M. Sayani, R. N. Khote, C.I.E., Muncherji N. Banaji, and Dr. Cowasji Hormusji.

A LARGE SCHEME OF ROAD IMPROVEMENT.

The following letter from the Acting Municipal Commissioner was submitted to the Council :—

Bombay, 8th August 1887.

To the Secretary, Town Council.

Sir,—I have the honour to request the Town Council to recommend the Corporation to sanction an expenditure not exceeding one lakh of rupees (the present estimate is Rs. 81,446), being the Municipal share of the works in connection with a new bridge at Wari Bunder, which bridge, with approaches, has been estimated by the Railway Chief Engineer to cost about Rs. 6,84,315.

2. There are at this place twenty-two lines of rails to be crossed by carts passing from the Frere Road to Mazagon, or Byculla, or *vice versa*, and to any one acquainted with the vast traffic that goes on in that locality, it is quite unnecessary for me to explain what a very serious obstruction is caused by the constant stoppage of strings of carts which have to wait while goods trains and engines are shunting on the rails.

3. Discussion on the subject of an overbridge has been going on since 1881 between Government, the Municipal Office, and the Port Trust. It is unnecessary to refer to all the difficulties which were discuss

in continuation of the Frere Road, will soon become an imperative necessity.

The only through communication northwards now from Wari Bunder to Mazagon, is *via* Lawrence De Lima Street, a narrow and crooked street, which in some places is not more than 13 feet wide, and has only a general width of about 20 feet, which is, of course, altogether insufficient for the heavy traffic to be expected in that part of the city.

9. To recapitulate, I request sanction to inform the Port Trust—

(*a*) That the Corporation will spend a sum not exceeding 1 lakh of rupees on the north end of the bridge and approaches, on consideration of the Port Trust and the Railway Company constructing the south end and approaches and the central portion respectively. I have entered "not exceeding 1 lakh" instead of the present estimate of Rs. 81,446, to include any subsequent modification that may be found necessary in the final adjustment of the portions of work each party is to undertake.

(*b*) That the Corporation will construct and complete, before 31st December 1892, a wide and direct road though Mazagon from the north end of the bridge in continuation of the Frere Road as far as the Mazagon property of the Port Trust, at a cost not exceeding 7 lakhs of rupees.

(*c*) That the Corporation authorize the Municipal Commissioner to raise the 8 lakhs so required or such portion as may be necessary, in such instalments as may be required to complete the works.

(*d*) That, pending the raising of the loan, a sum not exceeding rupees one lakh may be advanced from Cash Balances towards the commencement of the bridgeworks.—I have, &c.,

F. L. CHARLES,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

The Acting Commissioner said that having read all the correspondence relating to this question, he was perfectly satisfied that, unless the G. I. P. Railway Company, the Port Trust, and the Municipality agreed jointly to undertake the construction of the overbridge, the work would have to be deferred for a very long period, and the Municipality might have eventually to construct it at their own cost. When the question was originally started the Railway Company stated that they were under no legal obligation to build the overbridge, and the Port Trust had also refused to contribute anything towards its construction. But on the representation of Government, both these bodies were induced to reconsider their decision, and the present arrangement was finally come to.

The chairman said that the question before the Council was one which would demand their careful consideration. There were two separate questions which should, he thought, be dealt with separately, viz., the construction of the overbridge and the making of the new road in extension of the Frere Road from the north approach of the bridge to the Gunpowder Road, Mazagon. If, in the interest of public convenience and public safety the overbridge was required, that part of the proposal could be considered upon its merits, and the Corporation might, if the Council thought proper, be asked to undertake their share of its construction, but he did not see why the Port Trust, in consenting to share the expenses of the construction of the bridge on the south side, should make it a condition that the Corporation should construct this new road which would cost the city eight lakhs of rupees. For his part he thought the Council should thoroughly consider this question. The interests of the city at the time these rails were laid down were cruelly neglected by those who had the care of them, and they had to suffer for it to-day. Legally the Railway Company, if the opinion of our law officers was sound, and he had no doubt it was so, they could not compel the Railway Company to build the overbridge, yet he thought a way may be found to compel them to build the overbridge, if the Government were to compel them to do so in the interests of the city. At all events, they could construct the overbridge jointly in the way suggested, but the Port Trust should not be allowed to dictate to the Corporation the construction of the new road. It had been urged, on behalf of the Trustees that the proposed overbridge and road extension would not benefit the Port Trust. Why then, he asked, did the Trustees offer to undertake to defray the cost of building the southern approach to the bridge? The improvement would most certainly benefit the Port Trust Estate, but it seemed to him that everybody wanted to ride the municipal horse. Before they undertook this heavy expenditure they should consider the matter carefully. He thought that the question of this new road might be considered in connection with the report of the Bombay Extension Committee. Wherever they spent money of course, there would be an improvement, but if eight lakhs of rupees were to be spent they should be spent where they would be laid out with the greatest advantage, for instance in the Mandvie district, or on some of the cross roads leading to the Musjid and adjacent bunders. But the Port Trust or any other body should not be allowed to dictate and say you shall construct this road, and in that case alone we shall pay for the construction of one of the approaches to the bridge. The chairman went and saw the level crossings, and he thought that if an overbridge were erected over the present crossing on the Frere Road, it would not be so costly. The present proposal was to erect the overbridge in the railway yard over the shunting lines, whereas an overbridge on the present level crossings would be less expensive because of the fewer lines it would have to cover.

The Acting Commissioner pointed out that the Port Trust's offer was limited to a certain period, and the Municipality might lose the advantage of that offer, if they did not close with it now.

Mr. Banaji thought that the overbridge was a necessity, and he would recommend the Corporation to sanction its construction. But he should be no party to the Municipality contributing its share of the expenditure for the bridge, on condition that they should undertake the construction of a new road to the north.

Col. Merewether said that the Port Trustees were of opinion that a bridge made at Waree Bunder would in itself do no material benefit to the Trust. But they eventually came to the conclusion that they would contribute something towards the work, if a good, straight, wide road were made through Mazagon, because it was thought that such a road would open up a free communication between the Fort and Mazagon, and thus be of some benefit to the Port Trust. It was originally stipulated that the road should be made simultaneously with the bridge, because otherwise the Port Trust money would be spent for nothing. But at the suggestion of Mr. Charles, the Trustees had consented to an extension of three years, that is, the Trustees had agreed to spend two lakhs, although they would have no return whatever for the money for three years. Speaking not as a Port Trustee, but simply as one of the general public, Col. Merewether thought the scheme was calculated to benefit the public, adding that, apart from the question of the overbridge, the construction of a proper road through Mazagon was inevitable.

Mr. Javerilal did not know what tangible benefit would be derived by the Municipality, on their spending the large sum of eight lakhs of rupees. If the road were contructed, it would bring the trade of the town in nearer communication with the foreshore, and therefore it would most directly benefit the Port Trust. Eight lakhs of rupees meant a permanent additional taxation of something like half a lakh per year. The subject was too important to be disposed of offhand, and therefore he suggested that the correspondence relating to the question should be printed and circulated among the members.

The Acting Commissioner called the attention of the Council to the fact stated in a leading article on the subject appearing in yesterday's *Bombay Gazette*, that so far from spending any money for the construction of the Ripon Road, the Municipality had actually made a profit from the sale of frontages along that road. He said that, although they might not be so very unfortunate in regard to the construction of the proposed road, they might expect to recoup themselves in a similar manner a large proportion of the money spent on the work.

Mr. Sayani did not think the Municipality was prepared at present to spend the sum of eight lakhs for making a road through Mazagon, which was by no means a very popular part of the island; and he concluded by moving that the Corporation be recommended to inform Government with reference to its resolution, dated 24th September last, that the Municipality were not prepared at present to entertain the proposal for constructing a new road from Wari Bunder to Mazagon; but that they would agree to contribute their share of the cost of the overbridge, provided that their share did not exceed one lakh of rupees.

Col. Merewether said that if the Port Trust land that would be required for the overbridge were not taken up now, buildings would in course of time be erected on it, and the Municipality would have eventually to spend a much larger amount than at present, if they wished hereafter to aequire the site. The proposed road would no doubt benefit the Port Trust to a certain extent; but there were other properties which would be benefited much more by the improvement.

Dr. Waters said with regard to the construction of the Ripon Road that the Municipality had only been able to take up a third of the property along that road. But even though they had not acquired the whole of it, they could construct the road at a clear profit of Rs. 37,000. It appeared to be universally agreed that the construction of the bridge was most desirable, and they should therefore close with the offer made by the Railway Company and the Port Trust. As for the road, it would open up Mazagon and render popular the district which was stated to be not very interesting at present. The Municipality might make an enormous gain by buying up the frontage and as had been very well pointed out in one of the newspapers that morning, the owners would receive the full value of their land, plus 10 per cent. for the disturbance, and at the same time they would further be benefited by the increase in the value of their property.

Dr. Cawasji did not think the selling of the frontages in the present case would yield any profit to the Municipality, as was the case with regard to the constructoin of the Ripon Road. In the case of the Ripon Road, the Municipality had simply to purchase land, whereas here they would also have to purchase a good deal of house property. The work would no doubt be desirable; but they had other works of far greater importance to provide for, such as the disposal of the garbage of the city. Eight lakhs spent on the road would mean, as Mr. Javerilal had said, an extra taxation to the tune of Rs. 50,000 on the ratepayers, who were already complaining of "what they called Municipal *zoolum*."

The Acting Commissioner disputed entirely the assertion that the work would involve any additional taxation.

Dr. Waters thought the sanitary condition of Mazagon would be vastly improved if the district were opened. He proposed an amendment to the effect that the Corporation be recommended to give the sanction asked by the Commissioner.

The amendment was seconded by Col. Merewether.

On a division, only the proposer and seconder voted in favour of the amendment. The original motion was then carried

GRANT OF TRAVELLNG ALLOWANCE.

Memorandum, dated 29th instant, from the Acting Municipal Commissioner, was submitted, forwarding an application from Mr. D. Bennett, for travelling allowance for the period he acted as Superintendent of Markets, namely, from 1st June to 31st July 1887. The Acting Commissioner, in forwarding the application, recommended that Rs. 60 per mensem horse allowance be allowed, and stated that he had satisfied himself that Mr. Bennett and actually incurred expenses in travelling about the city on market duty. This, of course, must be treated as a special case.

Sir Henry Morland proposed that the allowance should be sanctioned. The proposition was seconded by Mr. Khote, who said the application was a most reasonable one, and it was carried unanimously.

THE PURCHASE OF LAND AT PINJRAPOLE.

Mr. Khote moved—"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to consider the question of the offer made by a certain gentleman, who is a next-door neighbour, to purchase a portion of the land situate at the junction of Bhuleshwar and Pinjrapole Streets, recently bought from Mr. Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya." Mr. Khote said he had brought forward his proposition with the view of making the best of a bad bargain.

It was resolved to refer the matter to the Municipal Commissioner for report.

The Council then adjourned.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Meranda, 1,090 tons, Captain Phippsen, brought to Bombay, yesterday, a cargo of railway materials from Middlesbrough (July 27).

THE steamer Peshwa, Captain J. Carson, will sail to-day for Coast and Calcutta. She is laden and has two deck passengers on board for Cannanore and Calicut.

THE B. I. S. N. steamer Colaba, 1,070 tons, Captain A. E. Stebbing, was cleared out yesterday for Rangoon via Coasts and Calcutta for which ports she is laden with a general cargo.

THE steamer Deccan, which arrived in Bombay on Tuesday evening under the command of Captain Cox, brought in extra China mails, a general cargo, and three deck passengers from China.

THE steamer Victory, 1,846 tons, Captain Elcoate, brought to Bombay, yesterday afternoon, a cargo of railway materials for the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company from Middlesborough (July 30). The vessels is consigned to the Captain.

THE ship Bin Venue, 2,032 tons, Captain Moddrel, arrived in the Bombay harbour, yesterday noon, about twenty hours after her having been sighted. She has brought with her from Penarth (May 9), a cargo of 3,013 tons of coals as per order.

THE steamer Victoria, 2,207 tons, was cleared out yesterday for Marselles. She is under the command of Captain William Russell, and has on board the following passengers:—Colonel F. W. and Mrs. Graham, Mr. R. B. and Mrs. Jayner and child, and Mr. Lyon.

THE steamer Empire, 1,375 tons, Captain F. Davis, which arrived in Bombay yesterday, brought aboard 28,441 cases of petroleum oil, as per order, from Batoum which port she left on the 1st ultimo, calling at Port Said and Karachi from which latter port she took up one native passenger on deck. She experienced fine weather throughout her voyage, and spoke the ship L. C. K. for Bombay from Karachi about sixteen miles N. E. of the Lightship Messrs. Wallace and Co. are her agents in Bombay.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Massilia, 2,748 tons, arrived in Bombay under the command of Captain S. D. Shallard, on Tuesday night last, with the China and Australian mails. She left Sydney on the 3rd August and called at Melbourne, Adelaide, King George's Sound and Colombo, from which ports she took in a cargo of wool, copper, &c. The following passengers arrived with her:—For London—Mr S Humphries and Mr C Shirres, from Sydney; Mr. Donaldson, Mrs Ind, infant and nurse, Miss Hall, Mr C Petter, Mr H D Thomton, and Mr M J Goodall, from Melbourne. For Bombay—Mr J Forbes, from Brisbane, Mr D G H Fenton, and Mr Wembridge, from Sydney; Surg-Major Fasken, Mrs G Millar, and Maid, Mr A Campbell and Mr Renton, from Melbourne; Capt E B Anderson, from Adelaide; Mr and Mrs Lasceles and infant, Lieut Ricardo, and Mr Muktinand, from Colombo; Mr K A Suaka, and Mrs S G David and four servants, from Hongkong; and Lieut C M Kennedy, from Calcutta.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.
31ST AUGUST, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Hydaspes	1890	G. Scrivener	A	P. & O. S. N. Co.
,, Victoria	2205	W. Russell	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Deccan	2022	Case	C	P. & O. Co.
,, Massilia	2854	Shallard	D	P. & O. Co.
,, D. Balduino	3014	J. G. Dodero	F	F. Bozzoni.
,, C. Graham	1911	T. White	G	F. Muir & Co.
,, Meranda	1090	Phippin	H	Cursetjee and Eduljee.
,, Kt. of St. John	2286	J. L. Shiell	K	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Rosario	1221	McKay	L	F. Muir & Co.
,, Eden Hall	2353	McDougal	M	E. Bates & Co.
,, Huzara	1336	Campbell	N	B. I. S. N. Co.
,, Inchulva	1453	Hough	O	Beyts Craig.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
30	Messilia (s)	Shellard	Sydney, Aug. 3.
31	Meranda (s)	Phippin	Middlesbro', July 27.
	Ben Venue (ship)	Moddrel	Penarth, May 29.
	Empire (s)	David	Batoum, Aug. 1.
	Victory (s)	Elcoate	Middlesbro', July 30.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
31	Victoria (s)	Russel	Marseilles, &c.
	Colaba (s)	Stebbing	Rangoon.

The steamer Peshwa, Carson, was cleared out yesterday for Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
26	Accomac s	Windsor	Bombay, Aug. 16.
	Mirjahan s	Mason	Bombay, Aug. 1.
	Busheer s	Creft	Rangoon, Aug. 20.
27	Nowskera s	Coope	Singapore, Aug. 11.
	Nevasa s	Whittard	Bombay, Aug. 12.
	Nile	Gilmore	Mauritius, July 23.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 26.—Steamers Madras, City of London, Chindwara Navigator & Maharani. Ships Chrysomeno & Glenorchy.
Aug. 27.—Steamers Kohinur and Aspatria. Ship Riversdale.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
29	Arcot s	.....	Calcutta.
	Clan Ranald s	.....	Cocanada.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.			
27	Clan Macpherson s	.....	Calcutta.
	Nepaul s	.....	Calcutta.

AN increase is likely soon to be made in the number of places of worship for the many different religious sects in America. This is to be in the shape of a Buddhist temple, which is to be built in New York, and there are said to be a sufficient number of Buddhists in America to maintain a priest for the temple after it has been finished.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 30.

Anderson, Capt., Mad. R.A., from sick leave, from Australia.
Sandbach, Lt., Bo., Rl. Lanc Regt., on leave, from Quetta.
Graham, Lt.-Col., Bo., R. D. Fusiliers, on duty.

AUGUST 31.

Renton, Lt., Bl., 17th Lancers, from sick leave, from Australia.
Ricardo, Lt., Bl., 17th Lancers, from leave, from Colombo.
Tenton, Vety.-Surgn, Mad. A.V.D., from medical certificate, from Australia.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Revd A W R Quinlan, Chaplain of Nowgong, Central India, has obtained furlough for 2 years, from 29th inst or any subsequent date on which he may be relieved for his duties, together with the usual subsidiary leave.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

General—Dr G Watt, CIE, who has, with the permission of H M's Secy of State for India, been appointed "Reporter on Economic Products," joined his appointment in the Revenue and Agricultural Dept on the 8th Apl 1887.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

With the sanction of H M's Govt the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr Gasselin as Consul for France at Bombay.

With the sanction of H M's Govt, the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr J Lang, as Acting Vice-Consul for Italy at Aden, during the absence of Mr V Bienenfeld.

Capt A M Muir, Pol Asst of the 1st Class, sub pro tempore, and Cant Magist at Nasirabad, is appointed to be Cant Magist at Secundersabad, sub pro tempore, from date of joining, and until further orders.

Mr H Sherring is appointed to be Head Master of the Mayo College in Ajmere, substantive pro tempore, during the absence on deputation of Mr G W Blackwayt, or until further ordes.

Leave and Appointments.—Mr E W Kellner, Depy Comptroller-Genl, having been appointed to officiate as Acct-Genl and Depy Commar of Paper Currency, N W P and Oudh, and Mr C R C Kiernander having been appointed to officiate for him, Mr. Kellner made over and Mr Kiernander received charge of the office of Depy Comptroller-Genl on the forenoon of the 20th Aug 1887.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Appointments, Ordnance Department—Lieut C A Muspratt-Williams, RA, to be an Asst Supdt of Factories, from 9th May 1887, in succession to Lieut HA K Jennings, RA, appointed Ordnance Officer, 4th Class.

Nagpur Vol Rifle Corps—A Mackenzie, Esq, C S I, Chief Commr of the Central Prov, to be Hony Col, vice C H T Crosthwaite, Esq, C S I, resigned.

Shillong Vol Rifle Corps—Col R G Woodthrope, R E, to officiate as Commandant, vice Capt H G Cowie, resigned, or until further orders.

Furlough and Leave.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Brigdr-Genl W S A Lockhart, CB, CSI, Infy, (m c) for 182 days, under Article 814, Army Regulations, Vol 1, Part I.

Maj W P Tomkins, RE, Supdg Engr, 3rd Class, temporary, 2nd Class, (p a) for 233 days, under rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Capt J G Day, RE, Exec Engr, 3rd Grade, M W D, (p a) for 2 years, under rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India, under the rules for the SC, from the dates on which they are respectively struck off duty:—

Col R F Fyth, BSC, 10th Ben Infy, (m c) to the 20th Aug 1887. Pension service,—33rd year, commenced 9th Aug 1887.

Capt W T Shone, RE, M W D, (m c) for 1 year Pension service,—17th year, commenced 4th Jan 1887.

Lieut E DeBrath, BSC, 32nd Benl Infy, (p a) for. 1 year. Pension service,—11th year, commenced 11th Sept 1886.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secy of State for India:—Col G Stewart, C B, B C, till 31st Oct 1887; Maj R Patch, B S C, (p a) for 215 days; Capt C C Ellis, R E, (m c) till 4th Nov 1887; and Surg-Maj J M Fleming MD, (m c) for 3 months.

Promotions—Under the provisions of the Royal Warrent of the 10th Nov 1881, the name of Col R R Wallace, B S C, is placed on the list of Maj-Genls on the Indian Gradation List, in consequence of the promotion of Maj-Genl E S Jackson, Benl Infy, to the rank of Lieut-Genl on the 1st July 1887.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval:—To be Cols in the Army—Lieut-Col V Birch, B S C,—20th Aug 1887; and Lieut-Col S B Miles, B S C,—20th Aug 1887.

Benl Staff Corps—To be Capt, Lieut G W B Swiney,—26th Aug 1887.

Col's Allowance—The undermentioned officers of the B S C, are admitted to the Col's allowance from the 21st Aug 1887. Maj-Genl T E Gordon, CBCSI, and Maj-Genl J J H Gordon, C B.

Retirement—Col R F Firth, B S C, is permitted to retire from the service, from 20th Aug 1887, subject to H M's approval.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Appointments—The following appointments are made to the Engrg Estabt of the Mily Works Dept from the dates specified. Lieut M L Tuke, R E, to be an Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, sub pro tem, dated 15th Mar 1887; and Lieut H V Biggs, to be an Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, permanent, dated 30th June 1887.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieut O M R Thackwell, RE, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, sub pro tem, State Railways, are on his return from leave temporarily placed at the Mily Dept for employment in the Mily Works Dept.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversions of Exec and Asst Engrs attached to State Railways from dates specified: Mr E H Hallum, from Exec Engr, 3rd Grade, to be Exec Engr, 2nd Grade, permanent,—1st Jan 1887; Mr B Baxter, from Exec Engr, 2nd Grade, to be Exec Engr, 2nd Grade, sub pro tem,—1st Jan 1887; Mr H Luckstedt, from Exec Engr, 3rd Grade, sub pro tem, to be Exec Engr 3rd Grade, permanent,—1st Jan 1887; Mr Sheodyal, Exec Engr, 4th Grade, sub pro tem, to be Exec Engr, 3rd Grade, sub pro tem,—1st Jan 1887; Capt J B Murdoch, R. E., from Asst Engr, 1st Grade, and Exec Engr, 3rd Grade, sub pro tem, to be Exec Engr, 4th Grade, permanent,—1st Jan 1887; Mr H Philips, from Asst Engr, 1st Grade, sub pro tem, to be Asst Engr, 1st Grade, permanent,—1st Jan 1887; Mr Sheodyal, from Asst Engr, 1st Grade, and Exec Engr, 3rd Grade sub pro tem, to be Exec Engr, 4th Grade, permanent,—1st Jan 1887; Mr C S. Killick, from Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, to be Exec Engr, 1st Grade, permanent,—1st January 1887; Mr W E Newham, from Asst Engr, 1st Grade, to be Exec Engr, 4th Grade, temporary,—12 Jany 1887; Mr W B Taylor, from Exec Engr, 1st Grade, sub pro tem, to be Exec Engr, 1st Grade, permanent—19th Feb 1887; Mr P P Dease, from Exec Engr, 2nd Grade, sub pro tem., to be Exec Engr, 2nd Grade, permanent,—19th Feb 1887; Mr J M Salmond, from Exec Engr, 3rd Grade, sub pro tem, to be Exec Engr, 3rd Grade, permanent,—19th Feb 1887; Mr W C L Floyd, from Exec Engr, 2nd Grade, to be Exec Engr, 1st Grade, sub pro tem, 19th Feb 1887; Capt W Pitt, RE, from Exec Engr, 3rd Grade, to be Exec Engr, 2nd Grade, sub pro tem,—19th Feb 1887; Capt W V Constable, RE, from Exec Engr, 4th Grade, sub pro tem, to be Exec Engr, 3rd Grade, sub pro tem,—19th Feb 1887; Mr R W L Tooxs, from Exec Engr, 4th Grade, temporary rank to be Exec Engr, 4th Grade, sub pro tem,—19th Feb 1887; Mr E E A Kuster, from Asst Engr, 1st Grade, to be Exec Engr, 4th Grade, temporary,—20th Feb 1887; Mr H W Bennett, from Asst Engr, 1st Grade, to be Exec Engr 4th Grade, temporary,—22nd Feb 1887; Capt W V Constable, RE, from Asst Engr, 1st Grade, and Exec Engr, 3rd Grade, sub pro tem, to be Exec Engr, 4th Grade, permanent,—25th Feb 1887; Mr H G F Smith, from Exec Engr, 4th Grade, temporary rank to be Exec Engr, 4th Grade sub pro tem,—25th Feb 1887; Mr E H Tuck, from Asst Engr, 1st Grade, to be Exec Engr, 4th Grade,—27th Feb 1887; Mr H S G Savory, from Asst Engr, 1st Grade, to be Exec Engr, 4th Grade, temporary,—6th Mar 1887; Mr R E Wright, from Exec Engr, 2nd Grade, to be Exec Engr, 1st Grade, sub pro tem,—22nd Mar 1887; Mr P W Dangerfield, from Exec Engr, 2nd Grade, to the Exec Engr, 1st Grade, sub pro tem, —22nd March 1887; Mr D Morris, from Exec Engr, 3rd Grade, to be Exec Engr, 2nd Grade, sub pro tem, —22nd Mar 1887; Capt R C Maxwell, R E, from Exec Engr, 4th Grade, sub pro tem, to be Exec Engr, 3rd Grade, sub pro tem,—22nd Mar 1887; Mr H T Gwyther, from Exec Engr, 4th Grade, temporary rank, to be Exec Engr, 4th Grade, sub pro tem,—22nd Mar 1887; Mr C J Cole, from Asst Engr, 1st Grade, to be Exec Engr, 4th Grade, temporary,—22nd Mar 1887; Mr C E C Montressor, from Asst Engr 1st Grade, to be Exec Engr, 4th Grade, temporary, 22nd Mar 1887; Mr J F H Collet, from Asst Engr, 1st Grade, to be Exec Engr, 4th Grade, temporary,—27th Mar 1887; Mr E L Hunt, from Exec Engr, 1st Grade, sub pro tem, to be Exec Engr, 1st Grade, permanent,—28th Mar 1887; Mr. W A Lesmond, from Exec Engr, 2nd Grade, sub pro tem, to be Exec Engr, 2nd Grade, permanent,—28th Mar 1887; Mr J F P Hogan, from Exec Engr, 3rd Grade, sub pro tem, to be Exec Engr, 3rd Grade, permanent,—28th Mar 1887; Capt R C Maxwell, R E, from Asst Engr, 1st Grade, and Exec Engr 3rd Grade, sub pro tem, to be Exec Engr, 4th Grade, permanent,—28th Mar 1887; Mr W G Gilchrist, from Exec Engr 2nd Grade, to be Exec Engr 1st Grade, sub pro tem,—28th Mar 1887; Mr F H W Morse, from Exec Engr, 3rd Grade, to be Exec Engr, 2nd Grade, sub pro tem,—28th Mar 1887; Mr W McHutchin, from Exec Engr, 4th Grade, sub pro tem, to be Exec Engr, 3rd Grade, sub pro tem,—28th Mar 1887; Mr E F Gordon, from Asst Engr, 1st Grade, to be Exec Engr 4th Grade, temporary,—28th Mar 1887; Mr E J Alexander, from Asst Engr, 1st Grade, to be Exec Engr, 4th Grade, temporary,—1st Apl 1887; Mr J Manson, from Asst Engr, 1st Grade, to be Exec Engr, 4th Grade, temporary,—5th Apl 1887; Mr. W R Shaw from Asst Engr, 1st Grade, to be Exec Engr, 4th Grade, temporary,—7th Apl 1887; and Mr G Mills, from Asst Engr, 1st Grade, to be Exec Engr, 4th Grade, temporary,—11th Apl 1887.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, AUG. 9.

5th Lancers—Capt L H Jones resigns his' commission.

19th Hussars—Lieut G O Welch has been seconded for service with the Commissariat and Transport Staff.

Royal Engrs—Second Lieut W L Palmer, who was appointed in the *Gazette* of Aug 2, 1887, is to take seniority next below Second Lieut C F B Pike, and not as therein shown.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regt)—Lieut-Col and Col G U Prior, on completion of his period of service as a Regl Lieut-Col, to be placed on half-pay.

The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt)—Lieut H M Brownlow has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Northumberland Fusiliers—Lieut H W G Cole has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Devonshire Regt—Supernumerary Capt G M Bullock to be Capt, to complete Estabt, in succession to Col J W Green, retired.

The Cheshire Regt—The promotion to the rank of Capt of Lieut G J Butcher, dated May 14, 1887, which was notified in the *Gazette* of June 17, 1887, is antedated to April 19, 1887, vice O E M Davies, seconded; Lieut R Armstrong to be Capt, vice G J Butcher, seconded for service as a Deputy-Assist Commissary-Genl, of Ordnance; Lieut. R J Cooke, Adjt, to be Capt, to complete Estabt.

The South Wales Borderers—Lieut B W S Van Straubenzee to be Adjt, vice Capt A T D Neave, who has vacated that appointment; Supernumerary Lieut A C Way, who has ceased to be Lieut, vice B W S Van Straubenzee.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers—Lieut G E Rogers has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt).—Lieut W M Watson has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps; Supernumerary Lieut F D Behrend, who has ceased to be a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, to be Lieut, vice W M Watson.

The Hampshire Regt—The undermentioned Lieuts have been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps:—D S Buist and D M Bower.

The Welsh Regt—Capt W V Dickinson has been seconded for service as an Adjt of Auxiliary Forces.

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders.—Capt E P Campbell has been seconded for service as an Adjt of Auxiliary Forces.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt)—Lieut A Mullaly has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Manchester Regt—Major E G Keppel retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieut-Col.

The undermentioned Lieuts have been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps:—H A Cooper, and A Cadell.

The Durham Light Infy—The undermentioned Lieuts have been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps:—C T A Searle and F Tweddell.

The Highland Lt Infy—Capt J O Toler retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Major.

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)—Lieut-Col and Col Josias Dunn, on completion of six years' service as a Regl Lieut-Col to be placed on on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Major-Genl.

The Connaught Rangers.—Lieut F L Moore has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt (Royal Canadians)—Lieut-Col and Col G Gilbert Stewart, on completion of six years' service as a Regl Lieut-Col, to be placed on half-pay; Lieut E de V Wintle has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

Commissariat and Transport Staff—Lieut G O Welch, 19th Hussars, to be Dept-Assist Commissary-Genl, with the temporary rank of Capt in the Army.

Half-pay.—Major L K Scott, from the Royal Engrs, to be Lieut-Col, under the provisions of Article 11 (f) of the Royal Warrant of Dec 31, 1886.

HIGH COURT—SEPTEMBER 1.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

152-87—Moreshwar L Ismail Haji Isack vs Mahomed Haji bin Syed Budroodin—Crawford and B—Part heard.

30-87—Jefferson, B and D—Sukaram Gungaram Udar and another vs. Toolsibai and another—Mirza H K.

119-87—Janardhun G—Runchordas Surji and another vs Camarbai and another—Hore, C and B.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

For dismissal.

347-86—Payne, G and S—C A Turner vs. Syaji Assana—Hore, C and B.

Short Causes.

369-86—In person—Jamsetji Dadabhoy Patel vs. J F B Mitchell and another.

106-87—Tobin and R—Makundrao Gunputrao Kibi vs. Sadasuk Gambirchund—Jefferson, B and D.

Long Causes.

174-74—Hore, C and B—Runchordas Goculdas vs. Cursondas Natha and others—Craigie, L and O and Nanu and H—Part heard.

225-87—Tobin and R—Haji Essa Haji Fudla vs. F L Charles—Crawford and B.

232-87—Macfarlane, E and H—Jeram Hemraj vs. Nathoo Lallji—Little, S F and N.

233-87—Macfarlane, E and H—The Pachora Ginning and Pressing Co, vs. Nathoo Lallji and others—Little, S F and N.

238-87—Chalk, W and S—Amersey Damodhur vs. Sha Damodher Hurjewan—Hore, C and B.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN)

For dismissal.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

171-87—Winter and B—C L Pierre vs. W J Farrow—Hore, C and B.

Long Causes.

208-86—Janardhen G—Acharia Bashiakarji Shri Ramacharyaji vs. Narayencharya Sudarshanacharyaji—Khunderao M.—Part heard.

112-87—Janardhen G—The Hon'ble the Advocate General and others vs. Narayendas, Sudarshanacharya and another—Khunderao M.

65-87—Jefferson, B and D—The Indian Flour Mill and M Co. vs Mulla Budroodin Mulla Sumsoodin—Janardhen G.

THE Herreshoff Company has just constructed for Mr. N. L. Munro, New York, a steam yacht which has made on her trial trip the fastest record ever known. This vessel, the Now Then, was designed by the famous blind designer, Herreshoff, at Bristol, Rhode Island. She recently made the run from Newport to New York in 7 hours and 5 minutes. Coming through Hell Gate, according to the estimate of her designer, she flew along at the marvellous speed of 28 miles an hour. All the Sound steamers going east were passed. The Now Then is 81 feet long on the water-line, 85 feet over all, 10 feet beam, and draws 3 feet 3 inches of water. She has a flush deck, and two masts, fore and aft, schooner-rigged, a low pilot-house, and a brass smokestack. Her bow is extremely long, sharp as a knife, and terminates in a long clipper overhang. Her stern is her most peculiar feature. It runs outward aft from the deck just like the bow of a ram, and the propeller is under the projecting part. This projection is designed to prevent a deep immersion of the stern in running at a high rate of speed, and it is said to work like a charm. The engines are of the triple-expansion type, and the boilers can bear a pressure of 250 lbs. Mr. Munro says the name occurred to him when she was building, and he casually remarked, "Now, then, we shall do something." The owner is ready to race any steam yacht in America, including the Stiletto, from Newport to Larchmont, and will give any of them 10 miles.

THE Sydney authorities evidently do not intend to be overrun by Chinese. A sea captain was recently fined £1,000 with costs for bringing ten Celestials to the colony. The Australians deduct that they are quite capable of washing their own dirty linen at home, without the assistance of the Heathen Chinee.

AN AFGHAN SHEIKH IN RUSSIA.

THE *Moscow Gazette* is revelling in some sensational story told by the Afghan Sheikh Djemal-ud-din, who was interviewed by a reporter of tha t newspaper. The presence of the Sheikh in Moscow is as acceptable to the anti-English party as that of Dhulip Singh himself and if he will only continue to draw upon his imagination for indictments against the English in their dealings with Afghanistan, he is sure to be made a lion of the first order. He began by declaring that the Ghilzai rebellion was due to the hatred existing among the Afghan population towards the English, and those who rightly or wrongly were suspected of a leaning towards them. Perhaps he might deign to explain why the Ghilzai leaders at the outset besought the Indian Government to aid them in ousting the Amir, and why the refugees from the southern Ghilzai country are now seeking an asylum in British territory. But his great indictment is on far wider lines. According to a St. Petersburg telegram to the *Times* "Djemal-ud-din went on to describe the 'wanton destruction of property' indulged in by British troops during the last Afghan campaign. On the occupation of *Istalef*, the English, he said, had massacred more than 3,000 old men, women, and children—in fact, all they could find; but that was not all. After the capture of *Bacul*, the British not only put to death all the Ulemas but publicly insulted their bodies, which were committed to the flames." Now Istalef, or rather Istalif, is a town in Kohistan 20 miles north of Cabul, and everything that occurred in that direction was well known to the outside world during the Afghan War. General Baker took a flying column out to Istalif after the Afghans had retired from before Sherpur, and later on troops were sent to keep order among the Kohistanis, but there was no fighting of the least importance, and the massacre of all the inhabitants that could be found, is, we need scarcely say, a myth. The fact is the Kohistanis, once they saw our troops on the move, hurried away to their fastnesses in the Paghman Hills, their women and children being always sent away first while a few fighting men remained to watch the movements of our soldiers. "Bacul" is a name which we do not recognise; it is probably a telegraphic mistake for "Cabul." If this is so, the charge of killing all the Ulemas and insulting their bodies is as malicious a lie as could have been invented. Considering how full and complete is the history of the Afghan War the wonder is that the *Moscow Gazette* can lend itself to stories of this kind which carry their own contradiction with them. The interviewer of the *Gazette* by the way, indulges in some highly moral reflections on his own account. "Such a monstrous outrage on Mussulmans," he remarks, according to the *Times*, "exceeds all bounds especially when the Afghans compare such a dastardly act with the chivalrous treatment which was accorded to Schamyl in Russia and Seid-Abdul-Kader in France." And this from a Russian, writer who must have heard of Skobeleff's proceedings at Geok Tepe! The Afghans at any rate know well how to compare the three days' massacre of the Turkomans in the Akhal Steppe with the so-called "monstrous outrages" of our troops in Afghanistan.—

MARITIME ROUTES TO EASTERN SEAS.

SIR SAMUEL W. BAKER, writing to the *Times*, says :—The year 1869 witnessed the completion of a great undertaking—the opening of the Suez Canal. The indefatigable promoter, M. de Lesseps triumphed over all difficulties, natural and political including the passive opposition of England to the important operation which was supposed to rivet the claims of France to predominant influence in Egypt. A vast crowd, embracing many members of Royal families in Europe, assembled at the invitation of the great Khedive Ismail upon the banks of the Canal, to grace the inauguration of this thin silver line which severed the Isthmus, and thus connected the hitherto parted seas of East and West; Africa was separated from Asia.

The commercial world quickly perceived the advantages of the new route. An immense development of the steam mercantile marine was the immediate result, and the Red Sea became the acknowledged channel or highway for European commerce towards the East. England, who had been hostile to the undertaking, became a shareholder to the extent of four millions sterling (now worth about 12 millions), and at the present time we represent three-fourths of the tonnage which annually passes through the Suez Canal.

We are now informed by certain authorities that the Canal is a mistake, that the Cape of Good Hope is the only safe and dependable route for the decayed manhood of England, who cannot protect the Suez Canal in time of war, who cannot show their pale faces in the Mediterranean, who cannot defend Malta against an enemy; and therefore we are advised to give up Malta in time of peace rather than have to surrender it with a loss of prestige in time of war, for fall it must if the French fleet were at large in the Mediterranean while ours was at Gibraltar.

Every individual has a right to his opinion, and the bewildered public who have only heard of the Canal and of the Cape of Good Hope route may be perplexed at the contradictory opinions that are expressed by those who are supposed to be personally experienced. I have been round the Cape to Ceylon, and I have travelled overland frequently *via* the Isthmus of Suez long before a railway was contemplated, when caravans crossed the desert from Cairo. I have also passed through the Canal so many times that I could not immediately recall the number. My own experience would lead me to shun the Cape route at any time and to secure the Canal route at all times.

It may be argued that the necessities of war alter the conditions of the voyage, and that the route to the Cape will be secure, while the route through the Mediterranean would be full of risks, in the event of a war with France.

I reply that both routes must be rendered secure by England, and that our present occupation of Egypt is simply ridiculous, unless our object is the protection of the Suez Canal. Rather than yield the protection of that Canal to another Power, or even abandon it to the chances and risks of Egyptian protection, I would make it a *casus belli*, and confront all adversaries with all the power of Great and Greater Britain. Every colony would join the mother country in the struggle, from Australia to Ceylon, to preserve the passage that would be fatal to their interests, and even to their existence, should the Suez Canal fall to the possession of a hostile Power.

Those who argue that England should abandon the Suez Canal in favour of the Cape route are simply advocating a policy of retrogression, forgetting that if we return to the old Atlantic route the enemy will have the advantage of the Canal, which the entire civilized world has accepted as the natural channel towards the East. If, therefore, we leave the Suez Canal in the hands of the French, what would be the use of Aden? The same authority who advocates the evacuation of Malta in time of peace would suggest the abandonment of Aden. If we cannot hold the Mediterranean in time of war, with Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, and Port Said as coaling stations, how could we hold Aden, only four days' steaming from Suez, should a French fleet be in possession of the Canal, with Suez as a base of operations for supplies? Aden could be blockaded by a hostile squadron without hope of relief, as the French would concentrate any naval force required, without risk of interruption, having the Mediterranean, Suez Canal, and the Red Sea entirely in their own hands. Aden would be starved out. Even now it is dependent upon steam condensers for a supply of water, as the tanks are in a chronic state of exhaustion. These strongholds depend upon our maritime superiority, and would be worthless should any Power secure a naval ascendency.

It is a common error when discussing the relative strength of navies to ignore the enormous importance of coaling stations. Red-hot arguments are introduced *pro* and *con* certain classes of vessels, while the great fact is ignored that all the navies of the world would be useless should there be a lack of fuel. The great maritime Power must possess an unbroken line of coaling stations throughout all the commerical highways which connect our colonies; those stations must be adequately fortified. England alone possesses such coal depôts throughout the globe, and France or any other Power would be discovered helpess in time of war, should our fleets be handled with the dexterity which gained for England the renown that must always be upheld.

If Malta and Cyprus together with Egypt were given up, who would be the new tenant? We might as well give up Gibraltar, the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man, Ireland, India, or any other valuable and indispensable portion of the Empire, but the month of our evacuation would find France firmly planted in our abandoned boots with spurs that would be used against her retreating adversary.

It is a fallacy to suppose that the possession of Gibraltar prevents the ingress or egress of an enemy; a fleet can pass the Straits during the night without being perceived, if lights are extinguished, and should the argument be pressed, that our evacuation of the Mediterranean would leave our fleets free for home defence, how could we prevent an enemy from using the Straits of Gibraltar, even should he be clearly distinguished when passing through, unless we had a powerful fleet watching the narrow passage?

"Giving up," has unfortunately become a policy of our decadence, and the world knows it. The moment that some grave difficulty appears to thwart our influence, we prepare ourselves to yield, instead of to resist. The Transvaal, Candahar, to say nothing of a retreat from Suakin and the Soudan, the case of the Alabama, and such ancient history, have impressed the minds of foreigners with the belief that England will certainly yield to pressure, provided that such pressure shall be boldly and determinedly exerted. We are therefore pressed to evacuate Egypt, and the external force is aided by those of our own countrymen in our midst who propose to give up Malta! Some years ago a distinguished admiral in your columns advocated the abandonment of Gibraltar!

All these authorities are entitled to a hearing, and their arguments deserve attention as exhibiting the peculiar constitution of certain minds which act as brakes upon the wheels of progress, and thereby tend to safeguard the Empire from rash extention. On the other hand there can be little doubt that a position which has become great through the force of arms can never safely retreat from strategical positions (which would assuredly be occupied by the enemy) without a loss of reputation, to be followed by contempt. If England separates from Ireland through the pressure of discontent; if she retreats from Egypt from the fear of France; if she gives up one inch of her possessions in the Mediterranean because she is afraid to maintain them by her guns; if she yields the passage of the Suez Canal to her adversary, while her fleets slink furtively into the obscurity of the Atlantic, to escape from the danger of a French attack, then let her haul down the flag that has hitherto ruled the waves, and cease to boast that "the sun never sets upon her might."

AN EXTRAORDINARY MISTAKE IN A HOSPITAL.

ANOTHER painful story comes from Paris. Two children in a hospital, it is said, were mistaken for each other, one child which died being buried by the wrong parents and the surviving one being offered to a mother who found it was not her own. The children were suffering from scarlatina, and no visitors were allowed to see them. Mdme. Duhamel, a concierge, sent her boy, four years old to the hospital, and after two months had notice that he was convalescent, and might be taken home. She sent a neighbour, who, however, did not recognize the child and declined to take him. Three days later a nurse took the child to Mdme. Duhamel, but there was a mutual absence of recognition. Ultimately the hospital authorities admitted that the tickets must have been misplaced, and that Mdme. Duhamel's child had died twelve days after admission. Meanwhile the other parents, named Molera, believed their child to be dead, and had borne the expenses of the funeral. The two children, who were of the same age, but differed in colour of the eyes and hair, at first occupied adjoining beds. After some days the doctor ordered both to be transferred to another ward. The nurse who transferred them placed the ticket of one child on the other's bed-head. When therefore the Duhamel child died notice was sent to M. Molera the father of the other child and he saw the corpse. He now states that he failed to identify it, but it does not appear that he then expressed any doubts. When informed seven weeks later that his child was possibly still alive, and asked whether he could indentify it by any mark, he stated that there was a mole spot on the back. There was however need for any external sign for on his going to the hospital the child sprang into his arms. The nurse who misplaced the tickets has been dismissed.

THE LATE COLONEL CHRISTOPHER BUCKLE.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CHRISTOPHER BUCKLE, formerly of the 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry (Queen's Own) and afterwards of the Staff Corps, died at Shakenhurst, Worcestershire, on the 19th of July, 1887. He was the second son of the late Rev. William Lewis Buckle, of Burgh House, county Surrey, vicar of Banstead and rector of Adwell, county Oxford, by his wife, Mary Freeman, second daughter of Mr. William Manley, Serjeant-at-law, and was born in 1824. Lieutenant-Colonel Buckle joined the 3d Bombay Light Cavalry in the service of the Honourable East India Company in 1842, and in 1843 served in the campagin in the Scinde under General Sir Charles Napier, and was aide-de-camp to General Pattle at the battle of Hyderabad for which a medal was given. He early studied the native languages and was interpreter in three and held various staff appointments in his own regiment and elsewhere in the first half of his service in India. In 1855 he was appointed Assistant Political Agent in Kattywar, and in the following year Acting Political Agent in Rewa Kanta, and held that post on the breaking out of the mutiny. Rebellion spread from Central India west-ward, and was threatening Goozerat. Fort Dohud, on the high road from Indore to Baroda was besieged, and Captain Buckle put himself into it in command of the available forces which he could collect in a hurry, with the result that the communications between Goozerat and Central India were maintained throughout the siege of Delhi and the whole war. For his services during the mutiny in India Captain Buckle received the cordial thanks of the Government of Bombay, endorsed by the Government of India. At the battle of Oodeypoor, December 1, 1858, Captain Buckle commanded the cavalry forces, and was mentioned in Brigadier Parke's despatch of the 6th. For his services on that occasion he was made a brevet-major and received a medal. Major Buckle was mentioned in Lord Elphinstone's despatches to England in 1859, and in 1860 he received the special approbation of her Majesty the Queen for his services during the mutiny. From 1859 to 1864 Major Buckle held the appointment of Political Agent in Rewa Kanta. He retired from the service in 1864.

A JAPANESE EXECUTION.

MR. FRANK ABELL, in the *Gentleman's Magazine* gives the description of a Japanese execution which appears to be a most ghastly affair :—

As each man stepped from the path on to the plateau his eyes were firmly bandaged with white paper, the only act of mercy I saw vouchsafed that morning. Finally they were ranged in line, the two cripples huddled on the ground, their poor heads as they drooped from shoulder to shoulder being roughly buffeted to a proper angle by the policemen in charge. The accomplished amidst a silence so absolute that we could almost hear our hearts beat, the great man in the camp-stool rose, and, unfolding a large document, read in a loud voice what we supposed to be a description of the crimes for which the poor fellows were to suffer and the process of condemnation and sentence. This was a very long business, and before it had nearly finished the native spectators were laughing and joking upon the appearances the doomed men, with that callousness to human suffering which so much blackens the otherwise amiable and pleasing character of the Japanese people. At last it was finished. As there were but five holes for seven prisoners, two would be obliged to remain in blind agony whilst their companions were being despatched. Five men were accordingly thrust forward with the staves and fists of the police; each man was made to squat on a mound, his clothes—if filthy, tattered rags could be called clothes—stripped from his shoulders, his hands tied behind his back, and his head pushed forward over the hole. Our feelings at this awful moment can better be imagined than described, but I think we felt quite as much pity for the two poor wretches left alone to *listen* to what was going on without that artificial aid to fortitude which the sight of a crowd sometimes gives, as for their companions on their death seats. Undoubtedly execution by the trenchant Japanese sword is as merciful a death as can be desired; but the Oriental nature, as if to compensate for this erring on the side of mercy, counterbalances it by an undue prolongation of the preparations for death, which is worse than a hundred deaths. So in this case. As the poor fellows knelt over their holes the executioner slowly and deliberately took off his coat and bared his arms. Then he took from its silk casing the fatal sword, examined it fondly and lingeringly from the *Yasuri me*, or filings on the hilt to keep the grasp from slipping, along the Kirimon, or groove in the blade, to the point, held it over a pail whilst a cooly trickled water down it, and with a great deal of settling of his feet was ready.

A GHASTLY SIGHT.

I felt sick and giddy, but I kept my eyes fixed on the scene. At a sign from the official on the camp-stool, the executioner raised his sword slightly, hardly half a dozen inches, and almost before I could realise it the man's head was hanging over the hole by a single ligament, and the blood was gushing forth in torrents. I then saw why the executioner had not completely severed the head; and the wonderful skill of the Japanese swordsmen, using as they do the most perfect weapons in the world, can be imagined in so arranging the force of the blow that absolute decapitation does not take place. He tore the head off, and held it towards the four sides of the square; then he gave it to a cooly, who roughly plastered the severed portion with clay and stuck it on to a kind of elevated shelf. In the meanwhile two coolies were thumping on the back of the prostrate body to hasten the rush of blood, after which one of the coarse mats was thrown over it and it was laid aside. I had seen enough, and I turned my head away as the executioner, after wiping his blade with paper, approached the second poor wretch, who was shouting out something at the top of his voice, whether a confession or a denunciation of injustice I was not scholar enough to understand. But, although I turned my head away and saw not, I heard every sound, and could follow every act in the ghastly tragedy with exactitude. A movement amongst the crowd in a short time made me look round, and to my amazement within that square space there was not a living human being but the officials and their subordinates. The execution was over, and when I looked at my watch I found that since the executioner had raised his sword over the first man's neck only twelve minutes had elapsed, but in that brief time seven human beings had been hurried into eternity. Then the crowd dispersed. I watched their faces, and not on the features of one single native man, woman, or child did I see a sign of the smallest emotion; but when the honest "jollies" came along I saw more than one stalwart Devonshire-or Cornish-man looking unmistakably white and ill, whilst the silence of the redcoats as they filed down the hill, compared with the chatter and laughter of the natives, was a sufficient comment upon the different effect of the scene upon the two widely separated families of a human race. We lingered behind to finish our sketches, and a strange circumstance occurred. My friend Pearson was transferring to his book the features of the seventh man executed, from the head stuck on to the shelf of ignominy. Suddenly the eyes of the dead head opened and the tongue shot out. Never have I seen a man more scared in my life than was Pearson at this; and well he might be, for under the circumstances, and considering the highly strung condition of our minds, there was something unspeakably weird and supernatural in a circumstance which at the moment we translated as an expression of resentment at our proceedings on the part of a dead man; of course we knew that the contortion was caused by the relaxation of violently disturbed facial nerves and muscles, but the effect was none the less awful and terrifying.

THE EXECUTIONER.

The executioner was still on the ground, perhaps lingering fondly about a scene in which he had played his last part, and we, in spite of our repugnance to him, addressed him concerning his profession and his marvellous sword. For an executioner he was most mild and courteous, and unfolded the weapon of which he had just made such fatal use to describe to us its beauties and history. It was, he said, a genuine *Koto* an old sword, made by Kane-Sada, the great sword-smith of Seki, at the end of the fourteenth century, and he valued it at three hundred *yen*, although, he added, he would never part with it, as it had been a parting present to him from the old lord in whose service he and his family had been until the great revolution which upset the power of the Daimios. He especially called our attention to the characteristic marks of the Seki style of sword, the five curves and a straight line alternating along the blade, and the inscription, "Honest and patriotic bosom," and handled the glittering old weapon with the fondness of a parent for an only child.

AN ACCURSED SPOT.

Two years afterwards I revisited Tobe Hill. All traces of the dread scenes enacted upon it during so many years had disappeared, even the skulls and bones in the thickets; but the square space still remained bare and unsown, and the keeper of a neighbouring teahouse told me that so it would remain until the end of time—an accursed spot to be looked at askance, haunted by gibbering phantoms who would never allow foundation to be dug or seed to be sown where so much criminal blood had been shed. Since that time it has been my lots to witness not a few horrible scenes, but I cannot recall any one which produced such a lasting impression on my mind as did this execution on the plateau of Tobe Hill.

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